FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SALAH KHALAF WARNS OF ISRAELI INVASION OF S. LEBANON

LD110930 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 11 June--Israel is planning to invade southern Lebanon to shatter the Palestine resistance and the National Lebanese Movement and thereby insure the imposition of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf warned in a statement in today's Kuwaiti papers AL-WATAN and AS-SIYASAH. He added that the goal of this invasion, which has "actually" begun, is to reach Al-Biqa' valley in northern Lebanon.

Khalaf, who is considered the number two man in Fatah, criticized the Lebanese Government for failing to submit the question of southern Lebanon to the UN Security Council "despite the fact that the council's resolutions have no weight." However, Khalaf said "the Lebanese Government cannot be blamed for not helping the south because other Arab quarters have also been remiss in this regard."

Khalaf warned that the destruction of the Palestine revolution in Lebanon "would be the beginning of the fall of other Arab countries such as Syria and Iraq. Anyone wishing to thwart the Egyptian-Israeli treaty," he said, "can only do so through Lebanon and anyone wishing to implement the treaty can do so through Lebanon, too."

Khalaf emphasized that the Palestine revolution refuses to bargain "over its national presence" in Lebanon and will foil all attempts to drive "a wedge" between it and its principal ally, the Lebanese National Movement.

Khalaf pointed out that the Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon is "in the cards" because their presence provides Israel and the isolationist forces with possibility for blackmail. But he affirmed that the Palestine resistance was ready for all eventualities.

The stage of dialog with Jordan has ended, Khalaf said, and we have entered an era of relations which we hope will grow stronger to include giving our people the freedom to express their views and to participate in national matters. He pointed out that all the PLO wants from Jordan is rejection of the peace treaty and the plan for autonomous rule for which the treaty provides. He expressed hope that Jordan will not succumb to "any temptation under the pretext of return to Geneva or amendment of some of the conditions pertaining to the autonomous rule."

Khalaf said the establishment of a political and military presence for the resistance in Jordan is a very difficult matter. All we need, he added, "is that our people be given the opportunity to express their views in demonstrations and debates over matters pertaining to the declared stands of the Jordanian Government on the question of the autonomous rule and the treaty."

He stressed the need that the resistance movement "should not transfer its ailments" into the occupied territory. He advocated leaving the Palestine people there "to set up fronts and act independently from the external differences."

Referring to Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawa, Khalaf said that Ash-Shawa would not agree "to go along" with the plan for autonomous rule and so we do not wish to pass any judgment on him. "Our dialog is with Jordan," he added. He stressed: "We are not prepared to intimidate, threaten or kill Ash-Shawa."

Khalaf expressed astonishment at the "atmosphere of reservation" which mars the relations between the Iranian revolution and the Arab Gulf states. But he added that "within the Iranian Government, there is a line opposed to Khomeyni which seeks to impede Arab-Iranian relations and even Iran's relations with us as the Palestine revolution."

He accused that "line" of creating problems with the Kurds and the Arabs, thereby "turning events inside Iran into problems with outside quarters." But he added that the end of this line will be like all other suspect lines.

Khalaf said that the Palestine revolution is not "anxious" to hold talks with the United States because recent statements by U.S. President Carter were "insolent" and clearly show that the United States has closed all doors to any dialog. He added that "there is nothing between the resistance and the United States but war and fighting. With our resources and size, we can harm the United States in numerous fields."

He called on all Arab states, "particularly Saudi Arabi," to establish relations with the USSR so that it will have a "balanced" political representation with the West and East alike, because such a balance "can prevent the United States from dominating the region."

'ARAFAT SENDS MESSAGE TO DR WALDHEIM ON LEBANON

JN090618 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 9 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has urged UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim to stop the aggression being launched against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in southern Lebanon and to support the Palestinian people's inalienable rights.

In a message that was conveyed to Dr Waldheim by the Kuwaiti delegation at the UN Security Council, Abu 'Ammar pointed out the barbaric Zionist air raids on An-Nabatiyah and surrounding villages in southern Lebanon. He also pointed out the recent raids on Ad-Damur and An-Na'imah. He said that these raids fall within the Israeli policy aimed at exterminating the Palestinian people.

In his message, Abu 'Ammar also referred to the Israeli acts of piracy on Lebanese territorial waters. He said that the Israeli forces have also attacked the UNIFIL positions.

USSR REPORTEDLY ADVISED 'FREEZE' ON OPERATIONS FROM LEBANON

JN101026 Doha QNA in Arabic 0915 GMT 10 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 10 June--In a dispatch from Beirut citing well-informed Palestinian sources, the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN reports today that Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, officially raised with the USSR the subject of supplying the Palestinian resistance with sophisticated antiaircraft missile batteries in a letter he recently sent to the Kremlin leaders through the Soviet ambassador in Beirut.

The paper says that 'Arafat had raised this subject earlier with Oleg Grinevsky, chief of the Middle East Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, during the latter's recent visit to Lebanon. The paper says that the Soviet envoy told 'Arafat that the subject would be carefully considered by the Soviet leaders but also advised that it would be better to obtain such weapons from the Arab countries, particularly Libya.

AL-WATAN points out that 'Arafat's surprise visit to Libya 2 days ago was for this purpose.

In a dispatch from Washington citing Western diplomatic sources, the Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS today says that Moscow has advised the Palestinian resistance to freeze its fedayeen operations from southern Lebanon.

The paper says that this issue was the topic of discussion between Washington and Moscow at the request of the U.S. administration and that Washington is exploiting the SALT II agreement to insure Soviet cooperation in freezing fedayeen operations from the south.

AL-QABAS says that Soviet envoy Oleg Grinevsky informed Syrian and Iraqi officials as well as PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat during his latest visit to the area that this is not the right time to provoke Israel and that the Palestinians must not give Israel any excuse to expand the area under its control in southern Lebanon.

The paper quotes these sources as saying that 'Arafat's talks in Libya dealt with this subject and that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has promised to contact the Soviets regarding the matter.

AL-QABAS says that there is a mutiny led by Palestinian diehards against the PLO leadership and that some fedayeen organizations are against freezing their military activities in Lebanon.

PLO DENIES REPORTED 'ARAFAT MEETING WITH SOVIET ENVOY

JN101209 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 10 Jun 79 JN

[Text] An official PLO information source made the following statement yesterday:

AL-HAWADITH magazine publishes in its latest issue a report on a Soviet envoy's meeting with the general commander. We would like to make it clear that the information contained in this report--information attributed to the general commander and the Soviet envoy--is completely baseless.

We hope that the information media will seek to insure accuracy and integrity in covering news about the Palestinian revolution. We reiterate on this occasion that the PLO's relations with the Soviet Union are strong and solid and are being consolidated daily so as to confront the capitulatory treaty signed between Begin and As-Sadat with the participation of President Carter.

KUWAIT

PAPER NOTES ARAB WARNING OF ECONOMIC REPRISAL TO CANADA

JN091027 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1000 GMT 9 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 9 June--Kuwait's AL-QABAS reports that Saudi Arabia, Algeria and Iran have warned new Canadian Prime Minister Joe Clark that they will revoke major contracts with a Canadian company if the Canadian Embassy is transferred from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. The paper adds that the three countries threatened to cancel major contracts with the Bell telecommunications company. It is worth noting that the Bell Company is currently installing new telephone networks and training Saudi technicians in fulfillment of a $1.5 billion contract.

The paper says that the eastern zone of Canada imports half of its oil needs from the Arab countries. The paper quotes diplomatic sources in Washington as saying that the Canadian prime minister might delay his decision if the pressures that are being brought to bear on him by U.S. companies and Arab countries are intensified.

OMAN

QNA REPORTS OMANI-CANADIAN CONTACTS ON EMBASSY ISSUE

JN091211 Doha QNA in Arabic 1155 GMT 9 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Muscat, 9 June--The QNA correspondent in Muscat has learned that the Omani Foreign Ministry is currently undertaking contacts with the Canadian Government in an attempt to convince it to reverse its plan to transfer its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

The correspondent also learned that the Omani Government will hold consultation with the Arab Gulf states soon in order to define a unified stand on future political relations with the Canadian Government.

The correspondent said that the Omani officials firmly believe that such a unified is bound to have an extreme effect on the Canadian Government's decision.

VOICE OF PFLO ON ANNIVERSARY OF REVOLUTION

LD100808 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 9 June 79 LD/EA

[Text] In its special issue, under the headline: "The 14th Anniversary of the Omani Revolution; Let Us Intensify the Struggle to Rout the Traitors and Agents in Omani Territory," the Oman ATH-THAWRAH writes as follows:

On 9 June the Omani revolution bids farewell to its 14th anniversary and welcomes a new year in its long and militant march along the road to achieve the national objectives of the Omani people and contribute to the march of the pan-Arab struggle for liberation, starting with Palestine.

The start of the revolution in 1965 represented the most important and serious event in the history of the Omani people. The start of the revolution meant a great deal to the masses of the region in general and to the masses of our Omani people in particular, despite its shortcomings at the beginning, such as regionalism and tribalism--but the revolution overcame these later.

The start of the revolution meant a great deal, but its continuity and the gains and achievements it has secured meant much more. While the masses of Oman look on this revolution as an object of hope, affection and appreciation and have been giving it the factors of continuation and steadfastness, the enemies of the freedom of these masses and the enemies of their hopes and aspirations have been frightened by this revolution and see in it a danger to themselves and to their very important and vital interests in this region. For this reason they have been plotting against it and working for its failure. For these reasons, they mobilized their forces and the most destructive and deadly of their weapons, but they failed to kill it. They then turned to attempting to (?destroy) it from within, but they failed again. They then spread rumors about and propaganda against the revolution, but again they failed.

The revolution remained, in spite of all blows and in spite of its military losses. The revolution survived because it was the cause of life, honor and dignity for our Omani people. The cause will survive as long as the people survive.

The military setback suffered by the Omani revolution in 1975, which the agents and their imperialist masters (?claimed) to be the ultimate victory, was no more than the shock necessary for the revolution to awaken and be able to cleanse itself of the flaws and defects attached to it, which constituted the principal cause of that setback.

But the revolution has regained consciousness and wakefulness and has worked since then to cleanse itself of these flaws and defects and to translate its consciousness into the program drawn up by its leader--the self-building program which has yielded positive fruits on all the internal and external, local, Arab and international planes. These fruits are represented by the organizational, political and internal ideological unity of the revolution and by the steps taken to continue the revolutionary war on the organizational, political and military levels.

The Omani revolution raised, in its 14th year of existence, the banner of routing the Iranian invaders. This objective has now been achieved, thanks to the victory of the great Iranian revolution. But the Omani revolution also played an important role. The revolution thus provided, through the struggle in the Omani arena against the shah's forces, one of the factors leading to the downfall of the agent shah's regime.

Undoubtedly our people scored one of their victories and achieved one of their goals by the withdrawal of the Iranian forces from Oman and the fall of the Pahlavi regime, but the imperialists have not given up, nor will they surrender easily to our people.

Now they are placing before us a new enemy and new tasks. They are throwing in the Egyptian people to fight our people. Although our people are concerned that no Arab blood shall be shed by Arab hands, they are compelled to defend their territory, freedom and honor. They will be compelled to fight As-Sadat's armies. Just as the Omani revolution played a role and contributed to the overthrow of the shah's regime, it will certainly contribute to the overthrow of traitor As-Sadat, this time through the ruin of the puppet Qabus.

Our slogan this year will be: Let us intensify the struggle to rout the traitors and the agents in Omani territory, as represented by the regimes of As-Sadat and Qabus and their repressive forces and for the liquidation of the British and American bases and forces in our country.

MUBARAK, VANCE MAKE STATEMENTS AFTER WASHINGTON MEETING

NC112005 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1916 GMT 11 Jun 79 NC

[Excerpt] Washington, 11 June--Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance have expressed grave concern over Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's statements on the occupied Arab territory. They warned that such statements might affect the peace process.

Husni Mubarak told newsmen that he disagrees with Menahem Begin's statements on the occupied Arab territory and said that these statements would hinder the peace process.

Vance, who was standing next to Husni Mubarak, told newsmen that the U.S. stand on the settlements is very clear: namely, we believe that the continued establishment of these settlements constitutes an obstacle in the peace process. We feel, in particular, that this policy is inappropriate in this new phase of talks and that Israel's action is hindering the peace efforts and comes at an inappropriate time.

Husni Mubarak told reporters after his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today that Menahem Begin's statements come at a time when Egypt is exerting its utmost efforts to achieve peace throughout the Middle East.

He added that he regrets hearing every now and then such statements as those made by the Israeli prime minister, following the signing of the peace treaty, which obstruct the peace process.

Husni Mubarak said: We hope that the Israeli prime minister will stop making these statements so that we may find a solution to the problems through discussion.

Husni Mubarak told reporters he came to the United States to deliver a message from President Anwar as-Sadat to President Carter. He refused to reveal the contents of the message before conveying it to President Carter.

The Egyptian vice president said that Egypt's relations with the United States are at an all-time high and that close cooperation exists between Cairo and Washington, because the United States is a full partner in the Middle East conflict and in the efforts being made for achieving a comprehensive peace in the area.

He said that he discussed with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance some aspects related to the Middle East problems and bilateral relations. He will continue these discussions with President Carter when President Carter receives him at the White House this afternoon.

Vance met with Husni Mubarak separately for more than 30 minutes, after the working lunch Vance gave in his honor.

Mubarak Meeting with Brown

NC112131 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 11 Jun 79 NC

[Text] An Egyptian source has stated that Vice President Husni Mubarak's meeting with U.S. Defense Secretary Brown in Washington was useful and that the Egyptian side is satisfied with the results of the talks on military relations between Washington and Cairo.

Meeting with Carter

NC120730 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 12 Jun 79 NC

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter has affirmed his country's determination to help solve the difficult problems which must be tackled to achieve a comprehensive solution in the Middle East. President Carter affirmed that he welcomed continued close consultations with the Egyptian leaders.

He made this statement during a meeting with Vice President Husni Mubarak, who gave him a letter from President Anwar as-Sadat.

The U.S. President again expressed his esteem and respect for President Anwar as-Sadat. In a statement issued by the White House last night on the 50-minute meeting between U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Husni Mubarak.

The statement said that President Carter and Husni Mubarak also discussed the bilateral military relations. President Carter reaffirmed the U.S. decision to help Egypt in meeting its legitimate defense requirements. The discussion of the bilateral military relations was within the context of the military equipment worth $1.5 billion to be provided to Egypt over the next three years.

The statement further said that President Carter also discussed with Husni Mubarak how the United States can help in repaying Egypt's long-term defense requirements, as well as the desire for regular consultations in this respect.

The statement expressed President Carter's great interest in Egypt's efforts to expand its economic and social development and the priority the Egyptian Government is giving to this development. The statement said that President Carter and Husni Mubarak reviewed the scope for development in Egypt.

Vice President Walter Mondale will give a luncheon in Husni Mubarak's honor in Blair House today. Following the luncheon Husni Mubarak will meet with a number of U.S. congressmen.

ISRAELI DELEGATION ARRIVES, HOLDS TALKS ON AUTONOMY

NC111025 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Jun 79 NC

[Text] At 1000 the head of the Israeli delegation ot the autonomy talks on the West Bank and Gaza, Interior Minister Yosef Burg, arrived in Alexandria. The talks are due to start at noon today in the St. Stephens Hotel in Alexandria.

The Israeli delegation accompanying Mr Burg includes Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon and Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir. The Israeli delegation was welcomed by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali and Defense Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

Khalil, Burg Meet Separately

NC111230 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1212 GMT 11 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 11 June--Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil held a separate meeting with Yosef Burg, the leader of the Israeli delegation to the self-rule negotiations. The meeting was held 20 minutes before the formal negotiations began today.

First Session Report

NC111335 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Jun 79 NC

[Text] The first round of the negotiations on autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza Strip began at the St Stephen's Hotel in Alexandria at 1245 today.

Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, who heads the Egyptian delegation, presided over the session. The Israeli delegation was headed by Interior Minister Yosef Burg. The U.S. delegation was headed by the alternate chief of the U.S. delegation, James Leonard.

Dr Mustafa Khalil delivered a speech in which he emphasized that Egypt's position is based on respect for the agreement on the framework of the comprehensive peace and the two Camp David accords, as well as the two pertinent UN resolutions to establish a comprehensive peace in the entire region. He added that the Egyptian-Israeli agreement is a first step toward comprehensive peace in the area.

Referring to the press statements, Dr Mustafa Khalil said that they do not contribute to the creation of a suitable atmosphere for the realization of peace. Dealing with the situation in southern Lebanon, Dr Mustafa Khalil said that incidents there do not help either in creating the suitable atmosphere conducive to the peace process.

Dr Mustafa Khalil strongly opposed Israel's stand on the setting up of settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, saying: These are Arab territories--forcibly occupied--not Israeli territories. This is confirmed by UN Resolution 242, which demands Israel's withdrawal and considers the occupation of the land by force illegal.

In conclusion Dr Mustafa Khalil said: We are now starting the phase of negotiations. We are not two states at war as we were before. Rather we are two states exerting joint efforts to build peace in the area. We are not starting from a vacuum, but with a framework for peace on which we have agreed. There are also the UN resolutions and the letters exchanged on Gaza and the West Bank.

The leader of the Israeli delegation, Yosef Burg, delivered a speech in which he called for the continuation of pushing the peace process toward success. He reitereated that Israel did not pledge at Camp David to stop building the settlements, although the Israeli Government had frozen the question of the settlements after the Camp David accord. He asked the Arab inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza to participate in the negotiations to determine the future of the land.

The leader of the U.S. delegation to the negotiations, Ambassador Leonard, delivered a speech in which he said that the exchange of views among the three parties during the first round, held in Beersheba, was fruitful as a start for today's negotiations.

The public session was then adjourned and a closed session of the three parties followed. The closed session ended at 1400. The negotiations will be resumed at 1830.

Further on First Session

NC111537 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 11 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 11 June--The first closed session of the negotiations on autonomy for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip ended at 1430 today. The session lasted about 90 minutes.

Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil said that only procedural matters were discussed during the session. He added that the negotiations will resume at 1830 today.

The three delegations have agreed that each delegation will have its own official spokesman. Ambassador 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif has been chosen spokesman of the Egyptian delegation, while Dan Patir and George Sherman have been chosen spokesmen of the Israeli and U.S. delegations respectively.

Ambassador 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif said that during today's closed session procedural rules were discussed at further meetings.

The Egyptian official spokesman described the general atmosphere of the negotiations as practical and characterized by a practical treatment of the topics under discussion, which the meeting went on to deal with.

On the aspect of these procedures, the Egyptian official spokesman said that for example the question of establishing a secretariat was discussed. It was decided not to establish such a secretariat in order to help work run smoothly and tackle the issues without the restrictions of rules. He added that the remaining procedural topics and the agenda are expected to be discussed this evening.

The Egyptian official spokesman said that tomorrow's session will be held at 0930 so that the Israeli delegation can return home early.

George Sherman confirmed the statement by the Egyptian official spokesman that today's morning session dealt only with procedural matters.

Dr Mustafa Khalil opened the public session with a speech in which he welcomed the delegation.

The head of the Israeli delegation then spoke. In his speech he said that the letters exchanged on 26 March are the basis for the work and obligations in these negotiations. He added that at the Beersheba meeting Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali had explained Egypt's attitude toward the concept of self-rule. The same thing applies to the remarks made by the U.S. secretary of state at that meeting. He said he will express the principles and points that reflect Israel's point of view.

The head of the Israeli delegation affirmed that Israel will carry out all its obligations under the Camp David agreement. He, however, said that Israel has never pledged to stop building settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. He then affirmed that the question of the settlements must be be an obstacle in the path of peace.

Burg referred to what was published in the newspaper AL-AKHBAR today. He said that this does not help create a climate of peace and produces negative results.

The head of the U.S. delegation then delivered a speech in which he thanked the Egyptian delegation for its hospitality. He also thanked the Israeli delegation for its hospitality in Beersheba. He said that the talks we have held in Egypt have helped us to exchange views. We are happy with the atmosphere dominating the talks.

Dr Mustafa Khalil then gave an impromptu speech in reply to the speech made by the head of the Israeli delegation.

In his speech, Dr Mustafa Khalil said: At Camp David we signed a framework for peace in the Middle East. This framework calls for comprehensive peace in the region among all parties, based on UN Resolutions 242 and 338. It is on these grounds that we insist on the establishment of comprehensive peace in the entire region.

He added: When we signed the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, we did so as a first step toward an overall peaceful settlement based essentially on the UN resolutions.

Continuing, Dr Khalil said: Since the signing of the peace treaty, Egypt has been determined to honor its commitments and to implement the Camp David agreements related to a comprehensive and peaceful settlement. I agree with Minister Burg that any statements by either side cannot contribute to the creation of a peace atmosphere and that they constitute a hindrance. Some of these statements were published by newspapers, which we do not control. They are more of a hindrance when they are made by government officials and ministers. I therefore request adherence to what we have agreed upon; namely, to minimize public statements, especially when such statements rely on threats to use force or occupy territory, matters which contravene the Camp David agreements and the peace treaty, which stipulates that disputes must be settled in accordance with UN resolutions and with the provisions of the peace treaty. I believe that we all want to create a suitable atmosphere for the progress of the negotiations.

Dr Mustafa Khalil added: Another point I must make here is that it is our duty to promote a suitable atmosphere for the peace process. Here I must state that what happened in Lebanon, particularly in southern Lebanon, does not help create the right atmosphere for peace in the region.

Dr Khalil continued: A third point I wish to make and stress is that we fully and decisively reject Israel's position regarding the setting up of settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. These territories were occupied by force. The West Bank is not an Israeli territory. Let us begin with the UN resolutions, and let us not go into disputes that contribute to obstruction of the peace process.

The prime minister added: UN Resolution 242 calls for Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories and says that annexation of territory by force in inadmissible. I say that it is really painful that a settlement was recently built on an occupied territory. Mr Burg says that there are gaps and that we must build a bridge to cover these gaps.

I disagree with Burg here on the basis that we now are not starting from the same point where we started at Camp David; in other words, we do not start from a vacuum. When we started at Camp David we were in a state of war. Now we are not in a state of war. We have signed an Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement. I am sure that we all insist on honoring our commitment to establish peace in this region. This is the difference between the situation when we started at Camp David and now. We now start as two states trying, with the full participation of the United States, to intensify our efforts to achieve comprehensive peace.

Answering the head of the Israeli delegation, Dr Mustafa Khalil added: We are not beginning from a vacuum We have the bases for these negotiations; namely, the framework of Camp David, the peace agreement and the UN resolutions as a basis for a solution, as well as the letter exchanged on Gaza and the West Bank. We have to make these documents a basis for the coming action and measures in our discussions and action.

The prime minister concluded by saying: We will be facing differences in viewpoints, but I repeat that through determination to arrive at a comprehensive peace we will succeed.

The public session then turned into a closed meeting.

It is worth noting that about 200 world press, news agencies and television correspondents are covering the negotiations.

Khalil Statement

NC112130 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 11 Jun 79 NC

[Text] The negotiations on Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip will be resumed at 0930 tomorrow in a closed session to be attended by the Egyptian, U.S. and Israeli delegations.

Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil said, after the 2-hour evening closed session held by the three delegations under his chairmanship, that the discussions dealt with means of giving impetus to the talks. He added that the three delegations will conclude their discussions tomorrow.

He also said that it has been agreed to hold a session of negotiations once every 2 weeks.

Dr Khalil this evening hosted a dinner in honor of the U.S. and Israeli delegations.

Differences Reported

NC112307 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2115 GMT 11 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, June 11--(MENA)--The impromptu speech delivered by Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil at today's opening meeting of the Palestinian autonomy negotiations here evoked widespread reaction in the lobbies of the St. Stephen's Hotel, the venue of the negotiations, and the Palestine Hotel, where the state information services have set up a press center and where the Egyptian and U.S. delegations to the talks are residing.

Dr Khalil's off-the-cuff address was in reply to one by Yosef Burg, Israeli minister of the interior and chief delegate to the negotiations.

The prime minister rejected Israel's stand on the question of building more settlements on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, saying those lands are not Israeli but occupied territory from which Israel should pull out in accordance with the UN resolutions. This confirms Egypt's stand which from the very beginning has sought a solution to the Palestinian problem, which is the core of the conflict, and a comprehensive just solution, not a bilateral solution.

Meanwhile, MENA has learned that considerable time was lost at the morning session due to the Israeli side's insistence on procedural matters, including the venue of the next round of negotiations, its duration and the date of the fourth session, which is also scheduled for Alexandria. The Israeli delegation had asked to have this session advanced from 11 July to 5 July since the former date will coincide with the presence in Cairo of the U.S. chief delegate, Mr Strauss.

It has been learned that the Israeli proposals that were rejected included one on voting on resolutions and one on the establishment of a secretariat for the conference. The Egyptian delegation maintained that such a body would obstruct the progress of the conference's work.

MENA has learned that the Israeli delegation had asked that the negotiating table be U-shaped and that each round of negotiations should have a chairman. Burg insisted on the question of chairmanship for the negotiating rounds. Egypt, however, held that the table should be round and said there is no need for a chairman in any of the negotiating rounds.

The Israeli delegation wanted to record the sessions so that each of its members would have a record of his role on his return, but this request was rejected.

Observers say that it was clear from the beginning of today's negotiations that the Israeli delegation was divided and that its sole concern was minor procedural matters. The Egyptian delegation was, however, united in its principles and objectives and all it wanted was to enter into the core of the subject. It was flexible regarding procedural matters, but firm in adhering to Egypt's principles regarding the core of the subject; namely, full autonomy for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli delegation voiced resentment over today's article by AL-AKHBAR Chief Editor Musa Sabri. Dr Khalil pointed out that the press in Egypt is free, and nobody has any control over it.

MENA has learned that the Israeli delegation has not yet presented its reply to the procedures of trust requested by Egypt in its 20-point 12 October memo. On the contrary, they have adopted measures which will trouble the atmosphere of the negotiations, including the continued establishment of settlements contrary to the Camp David agreement. They have done this despite Egypt's repeated declarations that this subject would obstruct the peace process.

MENA has also learned that an atmosphere of tension prevailed during the morning session following the speech by Burg and Dr Khalil's reply.

Among the procedural matters insisted upon by the head of the Israeli delegation is that each delegation should have an official spokesman instead of one, namely the U.S. spokesman, for the three delegations.

Second Session

NC112207 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2137 GMT 11 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 11 June--The second session of autonomy negotiations for the West Bank and Gaza Strip began at 1845 today. The session was attended by the three delegations to conclude talks on the procedural matters discussed at the morning meeting and the subjects for the agenda.

The second session lasted 2 hours, after which Dr Mustafa Khalil said that procedural matters were discussed and that it was decided to set up a subcommittee of the three delegations to meet tonight to draft the points agreed upon on today's meeting for submission to tomorrow's session at 0930. This was done so that the discussion of procedural matters could be concluded and agreement could be reached on subjects to be debated at the next round of negotiations.

Yosef Burg said the subcommittee will draft whatever was studied during the two sessions today for their formal discussion tomorrow.

The head of the U.S. delegation, James Leonard, said after the meeting: I am pleased with the way the talks were conducted today. A cordial and very frank atmosphere prevailed.

An Egyptian spokesman has said that the subcommittee will be a technical one to draft the procedural matters discussed today in a way acceptable to the three sides.

The Egyptian spokesman said that the committee includes on the Egyptian side Ihab Wahbah, from the office of the Egyptian foreign minister; Dr (Weizin) for the Israeli side; and a representative of the U.S. side.

The Egyptian spokesman said that subjects related to the draft agenda are expected to be discussed tomorrow.

He added that during this evening's session the heads of delegations met separately with the members of their delegations for consultation.

The Egyptian spokesman pointed out that the procedural matters to be drafted include that of the chairmanship of the negotiations, dates for meetings and related matters, and the political and legal dimensions of each point.

The spokesman said that the third round of the negotiations will be held in Israel on 25 June.

MENA has learned that tomorrow's session will be held at 0930 instead of 1000 to enable the Israeli delegation to leave Alexandria earlier to attend the Israeli Knesset session tomorrow evening.

Concluding Session

NC121022 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 12 Jun 79 NC

[Text] The talks on autonomy for the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip ended with the third closed session held this morning. The 1-hour session, held at the St Stephen's Hotel in Alexandria, was chaired by Dr Mustafa Khalil, prime minister and foreign minister and head of the Egyptian delegation to the talks, and attended by the Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. delegations.

AL-AKHBAR CHIEF EDITOR ANSWERS CRITICISM OF ARTICLE

NC110933 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0648 GMT 12 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 12 June--Today's AL-AKHBAR publishes Chief Editor Musa Sabri's answer to Israeli comments on his article published yesterday under the title"The Venom of the Snakes." The following is the text of today's article published under the title "I Was Surprised by this Clamor."

I was surprised by news agencies reports and the Israeli radio report about the indignation of the government departments in Israel because of the article I published yesterday. They considered the article a personal attack on Prime Minister Begin. Yosef Burg, Israeli interior minister and leader of the Israeli delegation to the self-rule negotiations, made statements later emphasizing that the article was a personal attack on Begin. He said he will raise this matter at the negotiating table on the basis that it conflicts with the prerequisites of achieving progress toward peace. The midday bulletin in Hebrew of Israeli radio cited Israeli correspondents, who quoted members of the Israeli delegation as saying that the delegation will explain to Egypt that Israel would consider suspending the negotiations if the attacks on Prime Minister Begin continued.

I wish to put on record that I was surprised by all that happened, because what was published was not just my article in AL-AKHBAR. The New York TIMES, known for its sympathy toward Israel, published an important article saying: There is one logical explanation to the daily Israeli provocations of the Palestinians in the West Bank. The explanation is that Begin is now discovering that the peace treaty he concluded with Egypt has given the Palestinians more than he intends to give them. Only fear of having committed a terrible mistake could prompt an Israeli leader like Begin to provide a justification for the worst accusations directed at him by the Arabs.

The New York TIMES added: Begin is redefining the meaning of self-rule for the Palestinians in a manner which would make him grudgingly accept [word indistinct] inside greater Israel and enable him to continue the establishment of new Israeli settlements, which he promised not to set up, in occupied Arab territories.

The major U.S. paper further said: "Begin's purpose is to nullify the main object of the Camp David accords. In the event of failure, his purpose would be to try to provoke the Palestinians into a great degree of hostile reaction so that they would not demand self-rule in accordance with the Camp David accords.

The HERALD TRIBUNE, a U.S. paper friendly to Israel, has also published an article by the U.S. columnist Anthony Lewis, himself a friend of Israel, saying: The Government of Israel wants to exercise sovereignty over the West Bank without democratic responsibility. It also wants to control the life of the inhabitants without giving them a voice. It wants to have the fruits of annexing the territory without paying the price: incorporating 1 million Arabs into Israel.

Anthony Lewis adds: To do that Israel must govern the territory by force of arms, a policy that Moshe Dayan described as lunatic. The American commentator also said that an Israeli journalist told him that raiding the homes of Arabs in Hebron was a cowardly act and that the Israelis were rapidly descending the ladder to hell.

All the world newspapers published a statement yesterday by Zbigniew Brzezinski, U.S. presidential adviser on national security, in which he said that the masks of the Israeli settlements are threatening the progress made along the path of peace in the Middle East. Moreover, most of the world newspapers have violently attacked the Israeli Government's position in this regard for the last 2 weeks, if not longer.

For the Israeli Government to ignore this continuous attack on its policy from all the world capitals and to speak out only on my article and see it as a threat to the process of peace is incomprehensible.

To depict the article as a personal defamation of Mr Begin is a new interpretation as far as we are concerned, because we are not discussing the person of Begin but the policy, statements and actions of the Israeli Governemnt, which Begin heads. Any obstacles in the way of peace are venomous in our opinion. This is the clear meaning. The person of Begin is not and will not be a subject of discussion. As for his policy as a responsible head of government, we believe that his first responsibility is to push the process of peace forward. This is the topic of discussion today, and it will remain so until we achieve a permanent and comprehensive peace.

AL-JUMHURIYAH SEES ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS AS OBSTRUCTION

NC120815 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 12 June 79 NC

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Today's Cairo papers give frontpage coverage to reports on yesterday's autonomy talks in which Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. delegation participated. The papers highlight Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil's reply to the head of the Israeli delegation, Dr Yosef Burg, that Egypt unequivocally rejects the establishment of Israeli settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Moreover, the papers report the Egyptian delegation's affirmation of the need for Israel to implement measures for building confidence and for freezing the establishment of settlements.

Commenting on Israel's maneuvers and its decision to extablish a new settlement in the occupied West Bank, AL-JUMHURIYAH says: Israel cannot both have peace and keep the settlements in the Arab territories, because the very existence of these settlements means insistence on the policy of imposing a status quo and lending legitimacy to gains by territorial expansion in the land of others--a matter which contradicts even the mere intention to establish peace. Israel cannot get peace and Arab Jerusalem as well. The Arabism of Jerusalem is a matter over which no Arab or Muslim differ.

AL-JUMHURIYAH adds: When Israel agreed with Egypt and the United States to sign the framework for a comprehensive peace in Camp David, it meant that Israel had accepted the principles of that peace as stipulated in that document. The Camp David agreement was explicit on both issues; namely, the settlements and Jerusalem.

AL-JUMHURIYAH concludes its commentary by saying: Therefore, the Israeli maneuvers today are not aimed at retreating from what has been agreed on; yet they are also obstructing the reaching of a comprehensive peace with all sides.

OIL MINISTER CALLS FOR USE OF OIL WEAPON

JN082017 Baghdad INA in English 1830 GMT 8 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, (INA)--Oil Minister Mr Tayih 'Abd al-Karim has called for the use of oil as a weapon against any Arab regime violating the Arab consensus and squandering the Arab causes of destiny.

In a statement published in ATH-THAWRAH daily here today, Mr 'Abd al-Karim said the use of oil as a weapon should involve not only the cut of oil supplies to the hostile states, but also striking at the interests of those states in the Arab homeland.

Mr 'Abd al-Karim stressed that OPEC has won a complete success in wresting the pricing policy from international monopolies. This, he said, has set a good example for developing countries seeking to liberate their oil wealths.

He stressed Iraq's proposal to establish an international fund to help developing countries offset the impact of inflation, all developed countries, irrespective of their political and economic systems should contribute to the fund as well as OPEC countries.

The minister said nationalization of oil by Iraq has helped the country to build an integrated national oil industry.

LOWER OIL PRICES PROPOSED FOR DEVELOPING NATIONS

JN082019 Baghdad INA in English 135 GMT 8 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Bombay, (INA)--Iraq's ambassador to India, Mr. Jihad Georges Karam, said his country was mooting a scheme for supplying oil at lower prices to developing countries like India. Mr Karam told press correspondents that the scheme would be put before the next meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) for approval. He spoke at a meeting in Bombay organised by the India-Arab Society to celebrate its Silver Jubilee.

KHALAF-LED FATAH DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN101121 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1035 GMT 10 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 10 June--A delegation of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement--Fatah--arrived in Baghdad at noon today on a visit of several days to Iraq at the invitation of the Office of Palestine and Armed Struggle. The delegation is led by Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member.

Abu Iyad said that the delegation will attend the meetings of the Joint Coordination Committee between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Fatah movement scheduled to begin in Baghdad today. He added that the delegation will also discuss the latest developments in the Arab situation, particularly the barbaric Zionist aggression against southern Lebanon and innocent civilians. He added that the delegation will discuss the latest developments in the treasonous As-Sadat-Zionist treaty and the Arab stands necessary to confront this treaty.

Abu Iyad praised the principled stands of the Ba'th Party in Iraq toward Arab issues and the Palestinian cause.

The delegation is made up of Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, Fatah Central Committee member; Muhammad Abu Mayzar, official in charge of foreign relations; Isma'il Abu Shamali, official in charge of information; and 'Azzam Ahmad, official in charge of popular organizations.

Ba'th Party, Fatah Talks

JN101844 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1835 GMT 10 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 10 June--The Iraqi Socialist Ba'th Party and the Palestinian National Liberation Movement--Fatah--began talks here this evening.

The Iraqi side to the talks was headed by Revolution Command Council member Na'im Haddad and the Palestinian side by Fatah Central Committee member Abu Iyad.

During their 3-day meetings, the two sides will discuss a number of topics dealing with bilateral coordination and the current Arab situation, particularly Zionist aggression against southern Lebanon. They will also discuss the requirements for confronting the As-Sadat-Zionist treaty.

Talks Resume

JN111958 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1940 GMT 11 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 11 June--Talks between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation under Na'im Haddad, party National Command member and official in charge of Palestine and Armed Struggle Office, and the Fatah delegation under Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, resumed here this evening.

During the talks, a number of topics concerning coordination between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Fatah movement were discussed. Talks were also held on the current Arab situation and ways of bolstering requirements for confronting the imperialist and Zionist schemes.

The Ba'th Party delegation comprised Nasif 'Awwad, deputy official in charge of Palestine and Armed Struggle Office; Majid al-'Ayid, director of the office; a number of office members; and the director of the pan-Arab office of students and organizations outside Iraq. The Fatah delegation was comprised of Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, Fatah Central Committee member; Muhammad Abu Mirza, official in charge of foreign relations; Isma'il Abu Shamali, official in charge of information; and 'Azzam Ahmad, official in charge of popular organizations.

BULGARIAN PEOPLE'S ARMY COMMANDER LEAVES

JN090803 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0715 GMT 9 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 9 June--General Popov, commander of the Bulgarian People's Army, and the members of his delegation left Baghdad this morning following a week-long visit to Iraq, during which he held meetings with officials in the General Command of the popular army on strengthening cooperation.

STATE CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL ESTABLISHED

JN091536 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1455 GMT 9 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 9 June--The Revolution Command Council [RCC] today decided to establish a state consultative council entrusted with the task of giving opinions on legal issues of the state and the socialist sector.

The council shall prepare, draft and scrutinize laws and contribute to the process of insuring the unity of legislation and unify the legal expressions and terms. The council will replace the Legal Codification Department [Diwan at-Tadwin al-Qanuni], a legal establishment formed more than 50 years ago. The new council shall consist of a chairman, two deputy chairmen and a number of assistant advisers.

CENTRAL BANK STOPS DEALING WITH EGYPTIAN BANKS

JN111408 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 11 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 11 June--The Iraqi central bank has stopped its deposits of cash and banking securities and its provision of technical facilities, services and aid to establishments and banks belonging to the traitorous As-Sadat regime.

This was stated here today by 'Izz ad-Din Salim, acting governor of the Iraqi central bank. He added that all current accounts at the Egyptian banks have been closed and that all direct cash dealings with them have been frozen.

He affirmed that the central bank is continuing its implementation of the instructions on transferring the financial income of Egyptian workers in Iraq in accord with the conditions and instructions of foreign transfer. He said that these financial and banking measures are in line with the resolutions of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference recently held in Baghdad.

INA: CANADA FORCED 'TO BACK DOWN' ON EMBASSY DECISION

JN111548 Baghdad INA in English 1540 GMT 11 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, (INA)--ATH-THAWRAH daily of Baghdad said that the strong and unified Arab attitude forced the Canadian Government to back down from carrying out its decision to move its embassy to occupied Jerusalem.

The daily, organ of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, today stressed the necessity of using a similar course and formula with any country that tries to harm Arab rights and considering this formula a constant course in the Arab policy for encountering the Arab nation's enemies and forces conspiring against her issue, unity and human civilization.

It also urged repulsing the United States, which started calculating reactions to the Canadian move to pave the way for moving its embassy to occupied Jerusalem as part of Carter's pledges to Zionist electors before starting elections. The daily stressed that the Carter Administration would not stop conspiring against the Arab nation, plundering her rights and challenging her feelings unless her interests are threatened and imposing boycott measures against it. The daily stressed that the unity and unanimous attitude of the Arab nation to counter imperialist schemes and conspiracies of hostile forces proved her capability to influence and face aggression.

Recalling the Canadian Government's response to Zionist pressures, the daily said this means a clearcut bias alongside the Zionist usurpation and hostility to the Palestine Arab people and feelings and rights of the Arab people. This would prompt the Arabs to reciprocate and impose a siege on dealing with the Canadian Government and liquidating its economic and trade interests in the Arab region, which exceed a billion dollars, the daily pointed out.

KING HUSAYN MEETS WITH FRENCH PRESIDENT, TALKS TO NEWSMEN

JN111847 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Jun 79 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn met with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing at the Elysee Palace in Paris at noon today. They discussed the Middle East situation and Jordanian-French relations. The meeting was interrupted by a luncheon given by the French president and his wife in honor of His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur, who are paying a private visit to France. Upon his majesty's departure from the Elysee Palace, King Husayn answered questions put by the JNA correspondent and representatives of the Arab and French press in Paris. He said: My talks during this visit--as on every visit I have paid to France--were characterized by frankness and understanding of all the problems that concern the two sides. His majesty added: We and the French president exchanged views frankly and with open hearts. I believe there is complete agreement between Jordan and France regarding the principles on which a comprehensive peaceful settlement in the Middle East should be based--a settlement that is acceptable to all people of the region, as well as to the coming generations.

Asked about Jordan's stand on developments in the Middle East situation, his majesty said: I have often explained Jordan's stand and we would like to know the final results to be reached by the march of peace and the manner in which the principles contained in UN Security Council Resolution 242 will be implemented. His majesty added: We believe that peace cannot be achieved in the Middle East unless this peace is comprehensive, lasting and unless it guarantees Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and the return of Arab Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty. In this way Jerusalem will become a symbol of peace.

His Majesty King Husayn said: The Palestinian people should participate directly in the peace talks and they should be recognized as a direct side and partner in these talks. He added: There will not be a meaning for peace in the Middle East unless the Palestinian people enjoy all their legitimate national rights, especially those of determining their destiny with full freedom within the framework of this settlement.

BADRAN, OTHER OFFICIALS RETURN FROM ALGERIA

JN101834 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Hashemite Royal Court 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim returned to Amman this evening after accompanying His Majesty King Husayn on his official visit to Algeria. In a statement to our correspondent, prime minister Badran said: His Majesty King Husayn's visit to Algeria came in response to an official invitation from his brother, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. The visit was very successful on both the bilateral and Arab levels. His Majesty King Husayn was acquainted with the social and economic progress in Algeria.

Prime minister Badran added: His Majesty King Husayn received a mammoth popular welcome in Annaba city. He also held intensive talks with His Excellency brother President Chadli Bendjedid. Their views were identical. His Majesty King Husayn was very pleased with this visit. The delegation accompanying his majesty had separate talks with high-ranking Algerian officials, which were very fruitful for both countries.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS ISRAELI RAIDS IN SOUTH

NC111812 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 11 Jun 79 NC

[Text] The Israeli Air Force today made two sorties over Lebanon, the first at midday over Sabra, Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah refugee camps and the second at 1620 over the Mukallis area.

In the second raid, a gas station in the Mukallis area was blown up. Preliminary reports said the Israeli Air Force opened fire hitting the gas station, while other reports confirmed that a raging fire suddenly broke out as a result of burning weeds near the station. It is reported that the Syrian forces set fire to the weeds and tires to prevent Israeli planes from taking pictures of the Syrian positions in the area.

It has also been reported that the Israeli artillery today bombarded the central sector in southern Lebanon concentrating on Al-'Ayshiyah and Al-Jarmaq.

Artillery Fire in An-Nabatiyah Area

NC112023 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Intermittent artillery fire was resumed this evening on Al-'Ayshiyah and Ar-Rihan in the An-Nabatiyah area. Our correspondent in southern Lebanon reports that three citizens were wounded, one seriously, at midday today in the bombardment of Ar-Rihan and Al-Jarmaq.

TUWAYNI PROTESTS ISRAELI FLIGHTS, BOMBARDMENT TO UN

NC120720 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 12 Jun 79 NC

[Text] The Lebanese delegate to the United Nations, Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni, has sent a letter to UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim protesting the continuation of the Israeli aircraft overflights and Israeli shelling of Lebanon.

After enumerating the Israeli daily shelling of villages in southern Lebanon since 6 June, and the Israeli overflights of Beirut and the eastern part of the country, Ambassador Tuwayni said that all this happened after the latest cease-fire, which was arranged through the good offices of the United Nations. Ambassador Tuwayni said that these violations reflect the Israeli policy of increasing tension and preventing the restoration of peace to Lebanon. He said that this policy, being practised on the eve of the renewal of the mandate of the UN emergency forces, proves who is responsible for the situation.

LEBANESE FORCES COMMAND COUNCIL MEETS

NC112008 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 11 Jun 79 NC

[11 June statement by spokesman of the Lebanese Forces Command--read by announcer]

[Text] The Lebanese Forces Command Council has held its weekly meeting under its chairman, Bashir al-Jumayyil. At the outset of the meeting, the Command Council reviewed the political and military situation in the country and developments in the area and their repercussions on the internal situation.

The Command Council discussed the ugly crime in which four Shi'ite citizens were victims.

The Lebanese Forces Command Council condemns and expresses profound sorrow over the killing of four innocent people by cowardly persons seeking to stir up sectarian battle and sedition. The Command Council conveys sincerest condolences to their families.

The Command Council has ordered the Security Department to speed up the investigation to uncover the identity of the assailants and subsequently to impose the severest penalties against them.

NATIONALIST MOVEMENT CALLS FOR GENERAL STRIKE 13 JUN

JN112052 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2020 GMT 11 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 11 June--The Lebanese Nationalist Movement has called for a general strike in all Lebanese areas the day after tomorrow [Wednesday] as an expression of their condemnation of the Ihdin Massacre, which was perpetrated by the rightwing Phalangist party and in which Deputy Tony Franjiyah, his wife and daughter and 13 other citizens were killed.

A statement issued this evening by the Nationalist Movement said that the (?success) of this strike will offer decisive evidence of the fact that the overwhelming majority in Lebanon stands against the Zionist enemy's agents on its soil, who are trying to disrupt its unity and uproot it.

The statement added: Let Wednesday be a day of struggle against fascism and division, as well as against those who deal with the Zionist enemy.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI ADDRESSES CELEBRATION ON REMOVAL OF U.S. BASES

LD111414 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Speech by Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at celebration at 'Uqbah ibn Nafi' Base--formerly Wheelus Air Force Base--marking ninth anniversary of removal of U.S. military bases from Libya--live]

[Text] Brothers. Today we celebrate the ninth anniversary of the eviction of the American forces from Libyan soil after the revolution. On this occasion, we greet the friends and brothers who have come to join us in celebrating this historic anniversary.

I greet Yasir 'Arafat, PLO chairman; I greet Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, YAR prime minister. I also greet Yasir 'Arafat's comrades, leaders of the Palestine resistance: Dr George Habash, commander of the PFLP; Brother Nayif Hawatimah, commander of the DPFLP; Brother Samir Ghushah, commander of the Popular Struggle Front for the Liberation of Palestine. I also greet the delegation of the Arab Socialist Union in Lebanon and Brother Abdallah Ben Hawshat, member of the Algerian leadership. We also greet the brother chief of staff of the armed forces of Guinea.

Today we celebrate the triumph of freedom in Libya. But we feel that Arab freedom will still be incomplete as long as some Arab territories still suffer from the yoke of imperialism. Despite the rejoicing and happiness of the Libyan people on the anniversary of their triumph over foreign bases and their expulsion of five American bases in a few months following the revolution, we still feel that freedom is incomplete, since Arab freedom is still incomplete and Arab territory is still not completely purged.

Undoubtedly the eviction of five American bases in 1970, only a few months after the revolution, is a victory for freedom in Arab territory. It was a great contribution on the part of the Libyan people to the process of the completion of Arab freedom. But freedom is still threatened. Independence is still threatened, and will be as long as the enemy continues to occupy parts of the Arab soil. But however great the enemy's power may be, the Arab nation is capable of triumphing over it as it did in the past. [applause]

As you are aware, on 11 June 1805, the American forces evacuated Darna. On 11 June 1970, there was an evacuation from this base and other bases which supported this big base.

Thus today we are celebrating a double victory over the invading American forces. From 1803 to 1805 the American forces sought the help of the agents of that time, agent Ahmad (al-Karahmani) and the forces of the American commander [name indistinct] and relying on 100 American vessels in the Mediterranean. When the expedition came from Alexandria led by the Egyptian agents of that day, who plotted with the United States in an attempt to subjugate the Libyan people to agent Ahmad (al-Karahmani), what was the fate of that intransigent expedition--that dual expedition in which the imperialist American forces joined hands with the Egyptian reactionary forces in 1805? Its fate was defeat and failure and the evacuation of Darna on 11 June 1805. [applause]

I told you at Darna in 1977 that the attempt might be repeated.

But before 1 month lapsed--I told you this on 11 June 1977--in July of that year the Egyptian agents plotted with the imperialist forces which had ambitions in Libya and which wanted to subjugate revolutionary Libya again. Another invasion started from Egypt, but it was defeated in July 1977. The alliance broke down and so did the agentry and the aggression. Libya, its flags and freedom proved stronger than the agentry in Egypt. [applause, cheers]

Brothers, history repeats itself. Once more, after over 170 years, the United States fills the Mediterranean with its fleets and practices international terrorism against the peoples. All the people want is to live freely and happily.

Once more, the agents in Egypt strike an alliance with the United States. But the fate of this filthy alliance, this unholy alliance, will be like that of the 1805 alliance between the Egyptian agents and the force of American terrorism in the Mediterranean.

Last year, brothers, I told you the only way open to you is that of becoming strong to face the force challenging on your borders and everywhere. I told you last year in this very place that over 150 planes were parked on this runway without pilots. But no sooner had my speech ended than the sons of peasants and workers, the people with the true stake in the revolution, [applause, cheers] abandoned their work and their studies and families and volunteered to pilot these planes. Today they are training on these planes and are about to graduate and become pilots. Thus the 150 which had no pilots last year are ready today to welcome their pilots. [applause, chants]

I tell you, Libyan brothers: There is no alternative for you but to confront force with force. Colonialism and reaction will never relax and sleep [words indistinct] while hearing the clamors of the revolution, and flying jets. Colonialism, allied with Arab reaction, can be deterred only by these jets; they can be deterred only by force; they can be deterred only by guns. He who has sold his land and dignity is capable of everything [word indistinct]; he cannot be ashamed; he can only understand the language of force. Consequently, our only course is to prepare force to defend the power of the people, to defend the socialist gains of the toiling masses. We must prepare force to defend the dignity of the Arab nation; we must prepare force to strengthen steadfastness and confrontation of the enemy.

Brothers, hireling reaction arises and cowardly agents--agents who have sold their land and dignity to the enemy--cannot be deterred by anything like shame or values. They can be deterred only by force. They fear only the noise of jets.

Brothers: The noise of jets, the air demonstration of MIGs, Mirages and Sukhoi jets and strategic fighter-bombers is the only reply, the only answer, the language we use to deal with anyone contemplating aggression against our freedom and our dignity. We are not warmongers. We do not want war but we might have to fight a war, to go into battle.

Today, brothers, today the only slogan we brandish is the slogan of force. Today we listen to no voice except the voice of jets. Today, brothers, the only means we have to face up to colonialism and Arab reaction is the display of force, because the enemy is challenging us with force. We have to prepare force to confront force. Today we display our air force, because we want to demonstrate to the enemy, whether he is near or far, that the freedom and dignity of Libya are defended by jets, missiles, tanks and submarines. [applause, chants]

Brothers, we want peace, we call for peace, but at the same time we must not be fools. We must not be tricked by anyone; we must not abandon force, strength and war. We must not do this and be fooled by a mirage-like peace. Brothers, when peace comes it will be welcomed. But until a just peace is achieved, we must be prepared we must be strong, brothers. [applause]

There are those who spread rumors all over the world that Libya is being turned into an arsenal. These people just want Libya to remain weak so that it may be swallowed easily by those who covet it, by those colonialists and reactionaries along our borders. Those who try to tarnish the nonalined position, the independent position of Libyan policies at international meetings--these people simply want to obstruct our free movement. Brothers, they want to cast doubt on our capability, our capability to gain friends. To those who spread rumors all over the world that Libya harbors foreign bases, today we say this: Three times a year the Libyan people celebrate the anniversaries of the evacuations of the English, American and Italian troops. Consequently, the Libyan people cannot accept any foreign base, of any state, on its land. [applause] The Libyan people celebrate three times a year--three evacuation days of three foreign forces that used to be stationed on its land. Today the Libyan people cannot in any way accept the return of foreign forces to its land.

Those who cast doubt on the friends of Libya want to isolate us from our friends in the world, so that Libya will remain weak, without friends. Libya will never throw itself into the arms of the West or the East. Libya will never be alined: Libya will remain free, nonalined. But at the same time: Libya will impose respect on its friends, and will impose its strength on its enemies. Such is Libya, brothers. It must be strong: its people must be armed so that they may impose Libya's strength and respectability on those who covet it. Libya must be nonalined and free in its international moves, so that it may earn the respect of its friends.

Brothers, we do have friends, but we also have enemies: we must gain the respect of our friends and we must deter our enemies. [applause] On this occasion, we thank our friends who have made it possible for us to buy and use these sophisticated strategic weapons, at a time when the United States is imposing an embargo on the sale to Libya even of nonmilitary planes. At this time, the Soviet Union sells us strategic fighter-bombers. The conclusion is clear: This country is a friend, and that country is an enemy.

To hell [tuzz-f] with America! To hell with the friendship of America, to the [word indistinct] of America! [applause, chants]

Brothers, the only course ahead of us is training with weapons, possession of weapons, and the rapid arming of the people, and to make occasions like this displays of force--air force, ground and naval forces--until peace is secured. And if peace cannot be secured by means other than force, then let force be the means to secure peace.

Brothers, you have no alternative but to learn to use weapons, to possess weapons, and to rapidly arm yourselves. Brothers, there are those close to us who are cowards, traitors, wicked and dirty. They can be deterred only by jets, by the armed people: They fear only force. [applause, chants]

This is what I wanted to tell you, brothers, on this day. Forward always!

'Arafat Speech

LD111128 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0825 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Speech by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at celebration at 'Uqbah ibn Nafi' Base--formerly Wheelus Air Force Base--marking ninth anniversary of removal of U.S. military bases from Libya--apparently live]

[Text] Brothers. In the name of God. [applause] Today is the ninth anniversary of the eviction of the American forces from the territory of the Libyan revolution, from this base. This base was one of the most important American bases in the Mediterranean basin. But the 1 September Revolution told American imperialism: There is no room for you in this soil, the land of 1 September. This land belongs to our Arab nation. It is the land of free and honorable men. It is an Arab land. It is not only the land of Arabism but also the springboard for liberation, the liberation of the whole of Palestine.

I say this, brothers, particulary at this important juncture in the history of our Arab nation, and especially after the unholy alliance of Carter, Begin and As-Sadat who want to bring this Arab area to its knees. But we say to them, in the name of the free and the honorable men in our Arab nation and the whole world: Our Arab nation will not kneel but will fight and fight and fight until victory, until victory and until victory. [applause, cheers] Palestine is Arab and Palestine is Muslim.

Yes, brothers, there can never be any kneeling or surrender, but fighting and fighting against this plot, this American-Zionist-imperialist plot with the collaboration of the agents in the area, particularly the agent As-Sadat who sold Jerusalem in return for a handful of Sinai sand with incomplete sovereignty. We say to him: Jerusalem is the land of the Prophet's journey and ascension and it cannot be sold or bought. Our Arab nation will sacrifice everything for the sake of retrieving it. [cheers and applause]

I say, brothers, and let Begin, Carter and agent As-Sadat hear me: Palestine and the Palestinian people are determined to fight, fight, and fight until victory, until victory, and until victory. [applause and cheers] I say, brothers, and let Begin--the terrorist Begin--and the enemy of the rights of peoples Carter and their agent As-Sadat hear me: Only one flag will flutter over Jerusalem, the flag of our Arab nation which will be hoisted by the Arab struggler as he marches carrying his weapons toward our land, our Palestine, the Palestine of the Arabs, and to Jerusalem, the Jerusalem of the Arabs, to liberate them from the grips of Zionism and imperialism and hoist over it the one flag of our Arab nation. [applause]

Brothers, on this day revolutionary Libya, the 1 September Libya, and its people are celebrating the anniversary of the eviction of the American forces. This event was brought about by those brothers, the struggler heroes of independence Mu'ammar and his colleagues when they moved to change the ugly face which dominated this area and turned it into a center for Italian colonialism and American imperialism and British imperialism. Since then, Libya has become the land of revolution and revolutionaries.

From here, from this place, brothers, I say to you: I have come from there, from the land of blood, the land of sacrifice and heroism, the land of Palestine, the land of Lebanon. [applause and chants] I say to you, brothers: I have come to you to celebrate this occasion with you.

I have come from the land of blazing fire, where the heroic Lebanese people stand side by side with the heroic Palestine people in the face of the American imperialist-Zionist offensive where a plot is being implemented in southern Lebanon. It is an ugly American-Israeli plot against the people of Lebanon and the people of Palestine inside and outside the occupied territory.

But what is the aim of this plot? This plot is the outcome of the fiendish agreement, the agreement of Carter, Begin and As-Sadat. That agreement led to these bombs and artillery shells and this treacherous aggression against our Lebanese and Palestinian people. They want to kill the spirit of revolution in our souls. They want to destroy this revolution. [applause and chants]

I say, brothers, that this is one of the ugly faces of the plot to which the Lebanese people and the Palestine people are being exposed because of this Israeli military offensive which uses modern American weapons. Israel is fighting us with these modern American weapons, with the most modern American weapons. This is because the plot is directed against the revolution. It aims at striking at the people so that no cause and no people will be left.

I say, brothers, this is one face of the plot which Carter, Begin and As-Sadat are hatching. It is planned by this fiendish alliance, this new axis which came into being in this area pa rticularly after the failure of the CENTO pact in which Iran with its Imam Khomeyni [as heard] formed a principal ring in the plot against this area. But when CENTO and its focal point in Iran collapsed, they tried to form a new alliance: the alliance of Carter, Begin and As-Sadat.

Brothers and sisters, I want you to know that the roles have been changed. This treaty which calls itself a peace treaty carries with it the portends of war, plots and crime. That is why they are giving Israel this huge quantity of modern arms. They give it the arms to make a move on the eastern front and the northern front to protect the interests of the United States in the area. But, and this is another important matter, they have entrusted As-Sadat with the task of ... ['Arafat interrupted by prolonged chants and applause]

Brothers, let us understand the plot. Brothers, I am uttering serious words. Let us understand the plot and its dimensions. I say, and I said a short while ago, that Israel has a mission in the area which is to complement the role of American policeman in the area, in our northern and eastern regions. But the plot has another face, another serious, ugly face--the role to be performed by As-Sadat in Africa. We ask: What is the meaning of the announcement by the commander of the Egyptian Army a few days ago that Egyptian soldiers are operating in ten African countries? We must understand the meaning of these words. They mean that the Egyptian Army and As-Sadat are preparing to become the new policeman in Africa. As the commander of his army said, he has begun the task of defending America's interest in ten African countries.

I say also that it is not by chance, brothers, that several Egyptian Army divisions are now massed on the Libyan borders. They provoke revolutionary and Arab Libya. We must understand the meaning of all this. It is another face of the plot hatched by Carter, Begin and As-Sadat in this part of the world. They have distributed the roles so that Begin can play his role on one side and As-Sadat can play his role on another, with American arms and approval and money and blessing. This is the plot.

We are being exposed to a war of annihilation. Begin said he is waging a war against the Palestinians, whose ways are not even known to the devil. They also said: We will fight by all means and by the most modern weapons in every place and at all times. They also said: This war nas no ethics or principles or norms. This means that it is a war of annihilation in which they use even American weapons that are internationally banned.

Yet brothers, and despite the caravans of Palestinian and Lebanese martyrs, my brothers in the Palestine revolution and in the Lebanese national movement and I decided to come to you. Despite our difficult times, we decided to come to tell you: We are together in our trench against the plot, the plotters and the unholy fiendish alliance--the alliance of Begin, Carter and As-Sadat.

I say this, brothers, in the name of those martyrs who are falling each day and who are fighting these American weapons in the air, on the land and on the sea.

They want to bring us to our knees. They want to tell us: Go along with the plan or be annihilated. But I say to you in the name of the chaste blood which has been shed and in the name of those martyrs: We will adhere to our pledge and our oath. We declare here: We will fulfill our pledge and our oath.

I say from here, from the 'Uqbah ibn Nafi base, from this place which was the symbol of American occupation and became a symbol of freedom not only in the Jamahiriyah but also throughout the land of Arabism--I say to you: A pledge is a pledge and an oath is an oath. Let Carter, Begin and As-Sadat know that we will march forward and that the revolution will continue. It is a revolution until victory. [applause and cheers]

DPA: GOVERNMENT WILL NO LONGER SUPPORT HIJACKERS

LD111903 Hamburg DPA in German 1817 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Mainz--The Libyan Government has officially given its assurance to representatives of the International Association of Air Security personnel from the Federal Republic of Germany, Australia and Brazil that it will no longer give any support whatsoever to plane hijackers. According to a spokesman for the association in Mainz today, the Libyan Government strongly condemned all actions by plane hijackers during the talks last week in Tripoli with Air Security personnel. Libya was the first country to order the death sentence for such crimes.

BULGARIAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR TALKS 10 JUN

LD110202 Tripoli JANA in English 1723 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, June 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The deputy-minister for Bulgarian mineral resources arrived in Tripoli on a one-week visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The deputy minister and his accompanying delegation are due to hold talks on aspects of mutual cooperation between both countries.

Present at the deputy-minister's reception at Tripoli International Airport was the undersecretary of the Light Industries Secretariat, a representative from the Foreign Secretariat's Protocol Administration, and Bulgaria's ambassador to the Jamahiriyah.

The Bulgarian official made a statement to the JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY's correspondent in which he expressed pleasure for visiting the Jamahiriyah which he hoped will contribute towards increased cooperation between the Jamahiriyah and Bulgaria in technology and industry.

MOROCCO

AL-HAWADITH INTERVIEWS BOUCETTA ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

LD091427 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Rabat, 9 June--Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M'hamed Boucetta has given an interview to Huda Al-Husayni, a correspondent of the Lebanese magazine AL-HAWADITH, in which he dealt with a number of Arab and Islamic issues and Morocco's attitude with regard to the tension in southwest Africa and the expansionist ambitions of the Algerian rulers.

After speaking about the question of the Middle East and Morocco's attitude toward the Egyptian-Israeli agreement, Boucetta replied to a question about whether or not there will be any military coordination for the liberation of Palestine. He said: This is very possible. The Jerusalem fund is closely connected with the Jerusalem committee, whose duties include enlightening the public and alerting them to the threats to the Islamic holy places. Thet must also consider all measures and actions to be taken by Muslims for the liberation of Jerusalem, or rather the holy places in Jerusalem.

Asked about the tension marring Moroccan-American relations, Boucetta replied: Our relations with the United States are normal. Thereupon the correspondent asked him to comment on the statement made recently by King Hassan that the military relations between the United States and Morocco are not so good. Boucetta replied: The United States showed some reluctance in delivering some arms. But when Morocco explained its position and after Morocco adopted a firm and committed stand in which it refused to accept or make any concessions in matters affecting its own territories, normal relations were resumed.

Asked about talk by some people of Moscow's intention to mediate between Morocco and Algeria in solving the Saharan question, in view of its ties with Algeria and Morocco, particularly following the signing of the Moroccan-Soviet phosphate agreement, Boucetta replied: So far, we have received nothing to this effect. All I know is what we are told officially by responsible Soviet officials and leaders, namely, that they do not seek to create nor do they wish to see a state of tension created in this area that could lead to a military confrontation. This is what the Soviet leaders have been constantly affirming to us. We believe the Soviets do not want any military explosion in this area because of their interests, in the first place, and also because of their agreement with Morocco that links the two countries in two basic fields: the phosphate agreement, which is a matter of importance to us as it helps us increase our production of raw materials and to develop our phosphate products, and the maritime fishing agreement.

BEGIN ISSUES STATEMENT CONDEMNING CRITICS

TA111337 Tel Aviv Government Press Office in English 11 Jun 79 TA

[Statement by Israeli Prime Minister Begin issued on 11 June in Jerusalem]

[Text] During the course of the last few days a campaign of incitement conducted by certain circles has been launched against the Cabinet and against me personally. Only a few months ago these very same circles pronounced words of praise between Egypt and Israel, our love of peace and our desire to achieve peace with all our neighbors which, to this day, refuse to join the peacekeeping process.

These circles, in referring to Jewish settlement in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District, are not ashamed to employ the term "provocation." This is perhaps the most distasteful element of the whole incitement campaign. One recalls times when it was asserted that the very presence of Jews was in itself a provocation. And if now there are Israelis of certain outlooks who accept the assumption that the presence of Jews alongside Arabs in our historic homeland Eretz Yisra'el constitutes a "provocation," shame on them. By doing so they adopt the evil path of the enemies of the Jewish people.

Distortions also, originating either in cynicism or in ignorance, are being published about our settlements and our land. The New York TIMES, for example, asserts that I allegedly promised somebody that we would never carry out settlement work in areas of Eretz Yisra'el "seized," so the paper writes, "from the Arabs." There is absolutely no foundation to this report. At Camp David I promised President Carter that during the 3 months of negotiations with Egypt on the peace treaty we would abstain from establishing settlements. The 3-month period ended on December 17, 1978. During these months a debate arose between ourselves and the United States on this matter. This debate was laid to a final rest with the announcement a few weeks ago of the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, before a congressional committee, when he affirmed that the obligation to which I had committed myself consisted of this and nothing more: 3 months only.

Ever since my very first visit to President Carter on July 22, 1977, I have stated and reiterated that we have an absolute right to settle in all parts of Eretz Yisra'el since this is our land, parts of which were conquered in 1948 in the east and in the south by aggression and invasion by Jordan and Egypt. Under no circumstances did I ever agree with the announcements, whatever their origin be, alleging that our settlements are illegal, or that they constitute an obstacle to peace.

There are circles abroad who rely upon minority votes or on the official opposition or on a demonstration of groups of citizens, or on an article of an opposition member defeated in democratic elections, in order to justify their incitement against the Cabinet and against me personally. One cannot but express wonder at this approach, which is clearly anti-democratic. In a democracy, not the minority but the majority decides, and foreign countries conduct relations with the legitimately elected Cabinet, not with groups of demonstrators or authors of opposition articles.

Since forming the Cabinet in Israel we did not mislead anybody. At every opportunity and principally during the 12 days of the Camp David discussion we have declared and reiterated:

A. Jerusalem is the eternal indivisible capital of Israel.

B. We have the full right to settle in all parts of Eretz Yisra'el; such settlement is also a vital security need to prevent the murder of our children.

C. Under no circumstances will we permit the establishment of a Palestinian state in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District.

We have promised autonomy to the Arab inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District. We wish to carry out this promise in accordance with every word we signed in the Camp David agreement. The true understanding of the Camp David agreement is: autonomy for the Arab inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District; Jews and Arabs living together in Eretz Yisra'el; and security for Israel and all its citizens.

Therefore, we shall pay no attention to the invective or abuse spoken or written in Israel or abroad. We shall ourselves ensure, as the elected representatives and spokesmen of the nation, the peace of the people of Israel in the land of Israel.

BEGIN, CLARK DISCUSS TRANSFER OF CANADIAN EMBASSY

TA120719 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 12 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Menahem Begin and Canada's new prime minister, Joe Clark, talked on the telephone and discussed Canada's plan to transfer its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

It has been reported from Joe Clark's office in Ottawa that he had informed the prime minister that Canada was determined to transfer the embassy, but would not do so now because it has more urgent matters to tend to at the moment, including the economic summit in Tokyo, which will take place in 2 months.

Ottawa says that Prime Minister Begin did not ask the prime minister to speed up the embassy transfer.

HA'ARETZ ARTICLE ON GOVERNMENT SETTLEMENT POLICY

TA081210 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Jun 79 pp 13, 19 TA

[Yehuda Litani commentary: "A Rape With the Government's Blessing"]

[Excerpts] In a well-organized and secret operation and in close cooperation with the IDF the Elon More nucleus of Gush Emunim settled yesterday in the Ruuayb region, after orders to requisition the area were given to representatives of the landowners in the early morning hours.

This was the first decision in principle of the Likud Government that has clearly stated the need to expropriate private land to establish a settlement. At a meeting of the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs last week the prime minster presented the government legal adviser's opinion that, relying on judgment of the High Court of Justice regarding the Bet El settlement, it is possible to expropriate private land for settlement needs. This judgment gives the prime minister an official cachet to establish additional settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. He even proudly presented it to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance as if this were the sentence of the international court in the Hague and not of the Israeli High Court of Justice.

The abovementioned judgment (given on 15 March) stated that the military authorities in Judaea and Samaria were authorized to requisition and close off lands of Arab inhabitants in Bet El and Tubas for military needs and set up Jewish settlements on them as part of the security measures adopted by the IDF in the region. The justices emphasized that the acts of the security authorities are justified both from the viewpoint of the existing military law and from the viewpoint of international law concerning held territories. Nonetheless, they made it clear that the term "permanent settlement" given to the Jewish settlements does not indicate an intention to borrow the lands from their owners forever, and that it is possible that in the course of negotiations for a peace agreement with our neighbors a new arrangement will be decided on and will determine the fate of the settlements existing in the territories.

The affidavit submitted to the High Court of Justice by the coordinator of activities in the territories at the time, Maj Gen Avraham Orly, states among other things that: "The establishment of a settlement in the area of the Bet El camp does not only not contradict the military need but also serves it by being part of the government's conception of security which bases the system of security on Jewish settlements, among other things. According to this conception, all Israeli settlements in the territories held by the IDF constitute part of the IDF's special defense system. Furthermore, these settlements have the highest classification in the framework of the abovementioned spatial defense system. This is expressed in the allocation of manpower and means. In times of calm the settlements primarily serve as control-through-presence of vital areas, making observations and so on and so forth. The importance of these settlements particularly increases in times of war."

In view of such an approach it is no wonder that settlers take the law into their hands and introduce order themselves, since a senior IDF major general describes their function as "part of the spatial defense system," and made it clear that in times of calm the settlements serve the presence and control needs in vital areas.

Now, after the official cachet for the expropriation of private lands from Arab inhabitants (contrary to clear-cut promises made by the prime minister over the last 2 years) has been given, all dams have burst. Gush Emunim that has for some time dictated the pace of settlement in the West Bank possesses a detailed list of private lands they have long wished to expropriate near existing settlements and also for new settlements they want to set up in tight cooperation with Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon.

The site plan for the development of settlements in Judaea and Samaria for the years 1979-83 published by the head of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department, Matityahu Drobles (the plan was drawn up under the inspiration of Gush Emunim's plans and Minister Ari'el Sharon) states, among other things, that:

"New settlements will be erected only on state-owned lands and not on lawfully-registered private lands. It should be guaranteed that expropriation of private lots from members of the minorities will not be needed. This is the major and outstanding novelty in this site plan." (Mr Drobles takes particular care to call the Arabs of the West Bank "minorities" as the Israeli Arabs are called and thus, in a single stroke of the pen, he actually annexes the West Bank to Israel.)

Mr Drobles further writes that: "The deployment of the settlements must be carried out not only around the towns of the minorities but also among them...in the course of time, with or without peace, we will have to learn to live with and among the members of the minorities together with cultivating neighborly relations--and the same applies to them. It is desirable that the two peoples--the Jewish and the Arab--will learn to do so as soon as possible." According to Mr Drobles' planning, 46 new settlements will be added in the West Bank within 5 years and these will house 16,000 families by the end of the 5-year autonomy period.

It is indeed desirable that both peoples learn this as soon as possible. For the time being the Arabs of the West Bank are learning the new reality: Their lands are expropriated for the establishment of Israeli settlements, and this is done, according to Mr Drobles, "together with the cultivation of neighborly relations." The Cabinet's decision this week, although it was made with a majority of votes, was important also due to the weight of its opponents. As in all the other precedents since the Likud's rise to power, the joint pressure of Gush Emunim members, Minister Ari'el Sharon and the Cabinet's NRP members bore fruit. When the defense minister announced he was also opposed to the expropriation of private lands, the Gush Emunim members knew that this opposition would not last long. They knew that the delay was merely temporary and this is what they told several journalists who wanted to hear their estimate.

It should be noted that during the Likud's regime the IDF soldiers evacuated the Elon More nucleus members from the Rujays region when they wanted to illegally settle there. That was one of the most violent clashes between soldiers and Gush Emunim members under the Likud government, but then the nucleus members declared they would return to the place until the government surrendered.

The Gush Emunim people have again shown that illegal pressures bear fruit, be it at a roadblock near Qaddum (aimed, like the Elon More nucleus' demonstration, at establishing the settlement in the Nabulus region), or by moving to Shilo under the cover of an archeological camp without the government's approval. They dictate things, exert pressures and enjoy the overt or covert aid of Ari'el Sharon and the NRP ministers.

Voices of opposition are indeed heard on the part of the defense and DMC [as published, presumably Democratic Movement] ministers (and sometimes also on the prime minister's part) but the Gush Emunim members always succeed in the end since they force the government into an act it in fact agrees to or, to be more precise, an act which most of the ministers agreed to right from the beginning. This could be defined as a show of rape where the raped woman winks her eye toward the rapist.

Moshe Dayan was right in defining the expropriation of private lands as a boomerang. Breaking every dam on the matter of expropriating private lands from the inhabitants of the West Bank will unprecedently increase the international pressure on Israel concerning the expropriation of lands and the establishment of settlements. The one who believes that relying on sentences issued by the High Court of Justice in Jerusalem will convince the nations of the world and especially the United States or Egypt that Israel is right in expropriating private land from the West Bank inhabitants is innocent.

The United States, Egypt and also less friendly countries and superpowers know that the objective of the West Bank settlement is chiefly political.

Ultimately speaking, as Mr Begin defines it, the objective of setting up the settlements is preventing the establishment of a Palestinian state. The Cabinet's decision this week may ultimately help to realize exactly what the prime minister is so afraid of.

MA'ARIV ARTICLE ON U.S. ATTEMPTS TO DEAL WITH PALESTINIANS

TA081915 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Jun 79 p 13 TA

[Moshe Zaq commentary: "Secret Talks"]

[Text] Karim Khalaf, the mayor of Ramallah, has recently returned from Moscow, and already he wants to go to Amman. The military government is delaying his departure for the time being, but, despite his friction with the Israeli authorities, during the last 6 months he managed to visit Washington, Moscow, Bern, London, Algiers and Paris.

During the Camp David conference, Karim Khalaf was the guest of the U.S. State Department, while at the time of the ratification of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty he was in the Soviet Union as guest of the Soviet Government.

Karim Khalaf was invited to the United States at a time when the Americans were looking for a way to get the PLO in through the back door of the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations. Since the mayor of Ramallah expressed publicly a compliment to the Israeli minister of defense ("he is a minister after my own heart"), after he had received permission from him to go on a tour of the Arab countries, while at the same time he publicly identified with the PLO, there were those who deluded themselves that this was the way to bridge the wide-open gap between the PLO and Israel.

This delusion was shattered on the rocks of the mountains on which Camp David is situated. The signing of the agreement between As-Sadat and Begin made Karim Khalaf return home in a panic, and he began to make his voice of protest heard at assemblies of which he was one of the chief organizers. At the Bethlehem rally he came out well prepared for an attack against U.S. imperialism. At the mass rally in Nabulus a poem was read about the return to the hills of Yafo.

From those rallies the way led directly to the rally in Bern, which was held under the auspices of the "organization of the communist front." And from the Bern rally the road was paved to an invitation to Moscow.

"The Khalaf attempt" did not suit the Americans when they reached the second stage of the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations. On the eve of the opening of the talks in Alexandria, it was reported in Washington that the State Department had decided to set up a special team for consultations with the Palestinians on the autonomy talks. It seems that, instead of inviting the mayors of the towns to Washington, the State Department decided to keep its own team in this region to conduct talks with "appointed Palestinians delegates" and would consult them concerning various formulae that would be put forward during the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations on autonomy.

It is difficult to know who those "moderate" Palestinians the Americans have in mind are, because, since the "tripartite aircraft deal," when the administration tried to convince Congress that Saudi Arabia is "moderate" in the Israeli-Arab conflict, our yardsticks concerning the definition of the term "moderate" got mixed up: The firm objection of Saudi Arabia to the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty shattered the legend about "Saudi-Arabian moderation."

However, the Americans are not yet prepared to admit this, just as they are not prepared to put up with the evaluation that, as long as the Palestinian Arabs think that one day the U.S. administration will find a formula for a dialog with the PLO, there is no chance that any Arab would endanger his life and future in order to identify publicly with the "Camp David spirit."

This is the reason why so far all efforts of U.S. emissaries to obtain some kind of support from Palestinian leaders for the efforts of the U.S. Government to achieve a settlement have failed. It is difficult for the officials and advisers to admit their failure, and therefore they are still trying to maintain contact with the Palestinian representatives and to have them indirectly participate in the negotiations. They don't grasp that by the very indirect participation of the Palestinian leaders, who live in fear that tomorrow or the next day the United States might abandon them and reach an agreement with the PLO, they are putting the negotiations on autonomy into a pressure cooker in which it will be difficult to make any progress.

There is no similarity between open and direct participation in the negotiations, as agreed upon at Camp David, and indirect participation. In open participation there can be a breakthrough. The participants in the negotiations assume a risk. Therefore, they are interested in succeeding in the negotiations. In indirect participation all the options are open for the casting of a "veto". Anyone who is not prepared to take a risk admits that he is afraid of the PLO. And then it is as if he has placed the decision in the negotiations on autonomy in the hands of the PLO.

In his address at the Herut convention the prime minister announced that: "If the administrative council of the autonomy should proclaim the establishment of a Palestinian state, we will reintroduce the military government within 24 hours. For President Carter this was nothing new, for he had heard that from Menahem Begin during one of their talks. But apparently he wasn't shaken by this firm declaration. The U.S. administration does not foresee such quick action by the administrative council. In the preliminary stage, too, before Israel proposed its autonomy plan, the Americans proposed a transition period of 5 years in Judaea and Samaria. It seems that there exists a far more dangerous possibility that in the course of the negotiations an erosion might occur in the U.S. posture in relation to the PLO. The talks on autonomy which the U.S. team will hold with the "moderate Palestinians," at a time when the Palestinian terrorist organization stands behind them, are liable to cause an erosion in the U.S. commitment that Israel not conduct negotiations with that organization as long as it does not recognize Israel and does not agree to live with it in peace.

The United States constitutes the last international barrier to the PLO. The way in which some officials are trying to divert their talks from the rails of the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations is liable to lead to a circumvention of that barrier and to the erosion of the U.S. commitment to Israel. This is the immediate danger.

Any sort of U.S. recognition of the PLO would pave the way for a PLO government, which would be proclaimed--not necessarily by the administrative council of the autonomy, which has not been elected yet.

The U.S. administration certainly does not want that, and certainly not now. But unintentionally, through indirect talks, it might get onto that dangerous road.

The talks, which the U.S. team wants to conduct with the "moderate Palestinians," are aided mainly at "moderate" Saudi Arabia. For years the experts in Washington indulged in the illusion that Saudi Arabia is interested in preserving quiet and stability in this region, because it does not want to open the door to radical, revolutionary shocks. However, it is a fact that Saudi Arabia got tremendous benefit out of the Yom Kippur War. While Egypt was shedding the blood of its sons, the price of Saudi Arabian oil rose. The fermentation in the region diverted the attention of the poor Arabs from the jealousy of the Saudi Arabian riches. The Saudi Arabian support of the Palestinians and the rejectionist states against Israel is a small tax paid on the Saudi Arabian profits, which increased so much as a result of the war.

The doctrine of "conservative Saudi Arabia," which preserves the stability of the region, collapsed. Saudi Arabia prefers that the radical states deal with the Egyptian-Israeli issue and not the Saudi Arabian king. The error in foreseeing the Saudi Arabian posture resulted in that Saudi Arabia being offended by the fact that President Carter did not visit Jidda during his latest tour of Jerusalem and Cairo, and Saudi Arabia repays the United States by not increasing Saudi Arabian oil exports to the U.S.--oil which is so needed in view of the missing Iranian oil.

The United States is suffering from an oil shortage which has its effect on the economy and quality of life there. In their distress, the experts are now trying to regain Saudi Arabian sympathy by supporting the Palestinian issue, and this motivation spurs the U.S. team that is now conducting negotiations.

In this way the Americans will get to Palestinian functionaries, who will get their instructions from the PLO--to Karim Khalaf, as they thought of him not many months ago when they invited him to Washington, and to people who have not yet publicly identified with the PLO. However, the outcome will be the same, leaving the final decision in the hands of the PLO. Karim Khalaf, who became notorious 4 years ago when he said in an Israeli radio broadcast that the Jews are "the enemies of mankind," was not always regarded as an "extremist." There were days, not long ago, when he used to receive a salary from the coffers of the Israeli military administration as an employee of the judicial system in Judaea and Samaria. He was even elected as mayor of his town with quite a bit of encouragement by the Israeli authorities. However, as soon as he was elected, he was gone with the wind; for pretty soon he managed to secure his flanks and identify with the PLO.

The secret talks, which the Americans are conducting with representatives of the Palestinians parallel with the Israeli negotiations with Egypt, in which the Americans are partners, are liable to create the impression that actually it is not worth the while of the Arabs of Judaea and Samaria to be openly integrated in the negotiations on the autonomy, which we limit to the sphere of "only no Palestinian state."

The parallel talks are liable to harm and sabotage the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations, and to the extent that the Americans and perhaps also the Israelis will not try to hasten the negoitiations and will not seek a quarrel in talks which haven't started yet, it will be better for the negotiations.

Only if the Americans are not a disturbing factor with their secret talks, will the Egyptians be able to rally around the moderate Palestinian Arabs, who will want to collaborate with them in establishing the autonomy. The Egyptians know their Palestinians better than do the Americans, and the Americans would do well to let them conduct their talks.

Eretz Yisra'el is poor in oil. It cannot supply the missing oil to the United States, not even in a roundabout way by meeting Saudi Arabia's demands on the question of Eretz Yisra'el.

RESULTS OF ISRAELI ARAB POLL DETAILED

TA081338 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Jun 79 p 4 TA

[ITIM]

[Text] Of Israeli Arabs 50 percent do not recognize the state's right to exist and 64 percent believe that the Zionist Movement is a racist movement. These are some of the findings of a first survey of its kind to be held in Israel; a survey that encompassed a sample of the entire Arab population in Israel. The survey was conducted within the green line boundaries by the Institute of Research and Development of Arab Education, financed by the Ford fund.

Details about the survey were learned yesterday from Dr Sami Samoha, the head of the Arab Department of the Arab-Jewish Center in the Haifa university. Dr Samoha, who headed the team conducting the survey, talked on the issue of "the implication of the peace-making process with regard to the relations between Jews and Arabs in Israel."

Dr Samoha reported that the survey indicated that 87 percent of the Arab population in Israel is in favor of Israel's return to the 1967 borders and 59 percent favor the 1948 partition borders. Of those questioned 75 percent support the establishment of a Palestinian state and 64 favor cancelling the law of return.

Another interesting detail is that 48 percent of all Israeli Arabs define themselves as Palestinians and the rest as Israeli Arabs.

Dr Samoha stressed that the trend of Palestinization of the Arab populace in Israel is growing stronger.

In his opinion, another moot point between Jews and Arabs, a point that will be continuously enhanced, lies in the Jewish-Zionist character of the State of Israel. In his opinion, Israeli Arabs will soon demand changes in the state's character.

With regard to the Likud's policy, Dr Samoha believes this has caused and will continue to cause "trouble" since the policy states that two peoples, Jews and Arabs, live in the entire area of Eretz Yisra'el and the green line does not exist any more.

Therefore, if the Judaea and Samaria areas deserve autonomy why should this not also be given to the Arabs of the Galilee and the triangle who are members of the same people? This will be the question.

KHOMEYNI ATTACKS NATURE OF WESTERN CULTURE, GOVERNMENT

LD112118 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] At a meeting with a group of cadets from the police academy, Imam Khomeyni made a speech in which he said:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The role of the university in any country is to shape human beings. A university can produce a man capable of saving a country or capable of destroying a country. This important role belongs to the university. The destiny of any country is in the hands of the university and those who come out of it. Thus the university is the greatest and most effective institution in the country, and for this reason it also has the greatest responsibilities.

Foreigners, through their agents, held our universities back and turned them into colonialist organizations. Their programs were colonialist programs. This was because they were afraid of the universities. The same applies to the clergy. The clergy also has its role to play. It can save the country. By the same token, a clergy can destroy a country.

In the past, the universities were allowed to operate because world opinion said that universities could not be closed down. But these were not universities that could be beneficial to the nation or be able to solve any of the nation's ills. They transformed the universities into institutions whose graduates could only be useful to foreigners. They harped on the West and its achievements so much that our young people became Westernized. They brainwashed our youth and replaced their brains with a Western-variety brain instead of a human and Iranian brain. Things reached the point where most of our children and youngsters believed that everything should be Western. We lost ourselves. We lost our independence of thought. We were constantly wondering what the West was doing. Even now that we want, God willing, to set up an Islamic Republic and part company with the West, so that we can achieve a full independence--even now there is a Western-afflicted group that is planning to bring about a republic, not the Islamic variety but a democratic republic. If we do not describe them as traitors we ought at least to say they are mistaken. They have been pumped so full of propaganda about freedom in the West, be it in schools or whatever: wherever they have gone they have heard so much about human rights, about human rights association and human rights supporters in the West, that they have actually believe it.

It is true that the West has made material progress, but on the other hand it has turned its people into fighters and beasts. Western education has taken the humanity out of humans and created, instead, murderous beasts. Even now that there is relative calm in the world and there are no general wars, you can see, in every country, thanks to the interference of this same United States and thanks to the interference of this same Soviet Union, that people are being killed. Right now there is killing going on in Afghanistan, thanks to the Soviet interference. In many other places, like Lebanon, there is killing going on, thanks to U.S. interference. The West brings up a beast--not a quiet beast, but a savage, man-killing and man-eating beast. Western progress is not human progress, it is animal progress. There is no human upbringing in the West. In the West they bring up beasts. I am referring to governments, not the nations.

What has been created in the West is the teeth and claws of a savage beast. What creates human beings are these divine and monotheistic schools. The freedom that the West wants is an unbridled freedom--a freedom that runs counter to morality, and counter to Islamic traditions--not a limited freedom based on the framework of law and order. That is the sort of freedom they want. The democratic republic that these gentlemen want is the self-same republic that exists in the West.

Has our country given so much blood only to become a Western country? For over 15 years now the people have worked hard to establish an Islamic country where Islamic laws can operate. Put aside Western laws. Destroy Western education. Replace it with Islamic education in such a way that everyone will be friendly toward one another, brotherly toward one another, neither you afraid of me nor I afraid of you. The atmosphere should be one of mercy, not an atmosphere of fear and terror.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR KHOMEYNI

LD111345 Tehran KAYHAN in Persian 3 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[An open letter from the National Democratic Front to Imam Khomeyni]

[Text] In an open letter to his great eminence, the Imam Khomeyni, the National Democratic Front praises the undisputed leadership of the imam in the blossoming of the Islamic revolution of Iran. The letter says:

In the course of the Islamic revolution of Iran, as we saw the imam's strict line, firmness and unwillingness to compromise in the struggle, our faith in the leadership of the revolution increased. And having regard for the religious spirituality possessed by the people of Iran and the extent to which the clergy is spread throughout our community, we gained the hope that the path which lay before us would lead the clergy and us to victory for the people over the devil of tyranny and also to the overthrow of the tyrannical order which was dependant on foreigners.

The National Democratic Front of Iran then discussed in detail the present problems of the country. It said:

If the revolution of Iran is to succeed completely; if foreign imperialism and capital is to be removed; if Iran is to be a free, prosperous and independent country; if Iran's prestige and reputation is to be maintained throughout the world; if our workers are to be liberated from oppression, the nation must govern its own destiny.

This is only possible by means of observing fundamental and individual rights, freedom of thought and expression, freedom of assembly and organization, freedom for political parties, total freedom for the press and abolition of any censorship, freedom to regulate education, freedom to study religion and sects, and freedom of vocation. These freedoms may be established with total impartiality through the participation of all the people, taking advantage of the assistance of all individuals and groups.

Monopolization, sectarianism, attacks by fanatical elements upon others, stopping people from working freely and preventing other individuals and groups from expressing their views, by mobilizing uninformed crowds and pressure groups--all this is incompatible with freedom and will drag our country to the precipice of civil war and certain decline.

VISIT OF TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS

Okcun Meets Khomeyni, Shari'at-Madari

LD111920 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun, who is in Iran, has met and held talks with his great eminence the ayatollah, Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution.

In the course of the meeting, the Turkish foreign minister, while expressing his gratitude for being received, said: I bear messages on my own behalf, on behalf of the Turkish nation and on behalf of Turkish prime minister, Mr Bulent Ecevit. The purpose of the visit is to express my own support and that of the Turkish Government and nation for the Iranian Government and people. We want to develop our relations with Iran on the basis of mutual trust.

His Great Excellency Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution, in reply to remarks made by the Turkish foreign minister, said: Reciprocally, I convey my greetings to the Turkish nation, to you and to the prime minister. I deem it necessary to briefly describe to you the basis of the movement. The basis of this movement emanated from two sources: first, from intense internal and external pressure, internal and external looting and excessive repression which plagued Iran over a period of 50 years, and second, from the desire to form an Islamic government to establish justice and friendship based on the concept of Islam. We hope other states will join this world-encompassing Islamic uprising.

Continuing his remarks, Imam Khomeyni referred to the previous corrupt regime and pointed out: Governments should learn a lesson from the situation that occurred in Iran. If the government now decided to implement a scheme, all the people would volunteer to help. This is astonishing. Although we have not yet been able to implement Islam, there is a national government.

In another part of his remarks, Imam Khomeyni said: They speak about democracy in the West, but in practice there is no democracy. All they want from democracy is to put pressure on us.

The Turkish foreign minister and his companions later went to the home of His Great Excellency Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari, and met and held talks with him. In the course of the meeting, the Turkish foreign minister said: We bear a cordial message from the Turkish nation for the fraternal Muslim Iranian nation. We would like to have close cooperation with the Iranian nation in various fields so that trust can be created between the two nations.

His Great Excellency Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari said in reply: From the Islamic and political standpoints we would very much like to have better relations with neighbors, particularly with Turkey. Issues such as Shi'ism and Sunnism are raised in most countries in order to bring about discord. Shi'ite authorities believe that religion is a matter for discussion, not compulsion. Shi'ites and Sunnis should all gather under the same banner. Despite the existence of these problems, we are equal in the Arab countries and this should not be a bone of contention.

He went on: If the Shi'ite Muslims want representatives from us this should not become a cause for concern, for we do not engage in acts of interference. The Turkish nation and government should know what we are and that we practice what we preach. An Islamic government has been commanded to be frank. If it is friendly toward a nation, it should be frank about it. If it is not friendly, it should say so. This is an Islamic program. If there are certain obstacles in the ideological field, we should remove them.

In conclusion, the Turkish foreign minister thanked His Great Excellency Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari for the remarks he made aimed at healing the division among Muslims.

Oil Agreement

TA111930 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Jun 79 TA

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun, who is continuing his official contacts in Iran, was received today by religious leader Khomeyni. During Okcun's contacts today, a decision in principle was made to provide Turkey with 300,000 tons of crude oil in 1979, 100,000 tons of fuel oil and 30,000 tons of liquefied gas. This is in addition to amounts to be provided in accordance with agreements already existing.

Okcun held his first meeting today at 0700 with the director general of the Iranian national oil company, Hasan Nazim. Noting that the oil will be purchased in accordance with official OPEC prices, Okcun said that the purchase would either be made on credit or in exchange for goods. Okcun added that the purchase would be secure despite some strain on Iran's production potential and that this was important from the viewpoint of reflecting the positive political atmosphere between the two countries.

TRT correspondents Nuri Oztug and Necati Yagci report that Okcun later left Tehran by helicopter for Qom. In Qom, he called on the Ayatollah Khomeyni. The meeting, which was held at Khomeyni's residence and open to the press, lasted for about 45 minutes.

After his meeting with Khomeyni, Okcun called on Shari'at-Madari, the religious leader of some 15 million Azeri. In a statement during the meeting, Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari said that Iran wished to establish good relations with all Islamic countries and primarily Turkey. Noting that certain forces were trying to provoke sectarian differences in Islamic countries in a bid to divide these countries, Shari'at-Madari added that various sectarian differences would never prevent the Islamic people from living together in peace. He also said that patriotism and nationality should not be confused and that noninterference in domestic affairs among countries was necessary for regional and world peace. In his statement, Okcun said that Turkey's foreign policy was based on the principle of "peace in the country, peace in the world" and that there was no religious or racial discrimination in Turkey. Okcun called on Shari'at-Madari to contribute to further cooperation between the two countries.

Okcun will conclude his 4-day visit to Iran tomorrow.

Okcun Departure

LD120816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun, who had been on an official visit to Tehran, left for Ankara this morning. The Turkish foreign minister was seen off at Mehrabad Airport by Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, the foreign minister, and some other officials of the ministry as well as the Turkish ambassador in Tehran.

PRIME MINISTER BAZARGAN DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH AMBASSADORS

Meeting With Soviet Ambassador

JN111842 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 11 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpt] The Soviet ambassador in Tehran met today with Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan and held talks with him on the development of bilateral relations.

Meeting With French Ambassador

LD111900 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The French ambassador to Tehran today met with Prime Minister Bazargan. Government spokesman 'Abbas Amir Entezam, who was present at the meeting, stated: In the course of the meeting discussions were held regarding joint Iranian-French projects and issues such as work permits for French experts working in Iran and the difficulties they are facing at present. Views were also exchanged during the meeting on projects that were started years ago and have not been completed. It was decided that the government would provide the necessary assistance in every case so as to complete these projects as soon as possible.

TEHRAN: IRAQ PLACES RESTRICTIONS ON SHI'ITE LEADER

JN111923 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 11 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Quoting authoritative sources, PARS has said that the Iraqi Ba'thist Government began exercising pressure on Ayatollah Mohammad Baqer Sadr following his declaration of support for the Islamic Republic of Iran under Ayatollah Khomeyni. Ayatollah Sadr intended to leave Iraq but Ayatollah Khomeyni sent him a cable urging him to stay on and preserve Islamic learning in holy An-Najaf.

Following these events, thousands of Iraqi Muslim men and women went to An-Najaf to express their support for Ayatollah Sadr. They staged a demonstration in the city streets and raised slogans in support of Khomeyni and Sadr. They shouted: Death to the enemies of Islam. It is noteworthy that women took part in the demonstration for the first time in the history of the Iraqi regime. After marching through the streets of holy An-Najaf, they went to the house of the leader of the Iraqi Shi'ites. They heard his eminence's speech, demanded explanation from the Iraqi Government and dispersed. PARS said that during the past 2 days the Iraqi security forces have besieged the house of Ayatollah Sadr. Security men have arrested all those who have come out of the house. Since this morning, Ayatollah Sadr has confined himself to his house in protest against the practices of the Baghdad rulers and their fascist measures.

It will be recalled that Ayatollah Sadr sent a letter to Iranian Muslim Arabs in which he said: In the name of God, I beseech you, my Muslim brothers, in the name of Islam, to exert your efforts to practice Islamic brotherhood and equality, which is the greatest model of solidarity and cooperation in the history of mankind. I urge you to establish an honest and pure society in which the hearts of all Muslims will throb with the same feeling, the same aim and the same ideology. He said: I call upon you to preserve your unity of opinion, to effect unity among all the Muslim groups and to achieve a great Islamic society under the wise leadership Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Iraqi Forces Arrest Sadr

LD120650 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The following repression in Iraq, demonstrations by Iraqi Shi'ites against the Iraqi military interventions in Iran, and the protest by His Eminence Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Baqer Sadr to the Government of Iraq, the head of the Iraqi security organization together with 200 armed persons this morning raided his house and arrested him.

During the last 2 or 3 days, demonstrations by the people of Iraq against the Ba'thist regime of that country have acquired new dimensions.

BANI-SADR COMMENTS ON NATIONALIZATION OF BANKS

LD091242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1130 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] In an interview given to a PARS correspondent, Bani-Sadr [Khomeyni's economic adviser], commenting on whether it is the ownership of the banks that has been nationalized or simply their management, has said: Both of them have been nationalized. For the time being, having issued the appropriate decree, the government shall directly take over the banks.

Referring to the interest paid by banks, he said: On the basis of a plan we proposed, which incidentally has been approved, the government will abolish interests and levy a direct tax. To do this, industrial activities will be classified on the basis of the country's requirements. We will then try to find out which of these activities has priority, then readjust the tax rate accordingly. [words indistinct]

In reply to a question on whether or not those banks set up on joint holdings of domestic and foreign capital would cause any problem for nationalization, Bani-Sadr said: The nationalized banks, as well as the banks established in Iran through foreign capital, have in fact had no capital. The debts these banks owe to the government exceed their capital. Meanwhile, it ought to be pointed out that the nationalization of banks does not solve any important problem at this stage. Rather, it will enable the government to influence the monetary and financial policy more effectively. He said: Care must be taken not to spend haphazardly as before. The government that is now directly supervising the banks should not allow the nation's money to be pocketed by individuals. Initial steps should be taken to stabilize government commercial and financial institutions and to prevent waste. In reply to a question on whether or not the superpowers would impose an economic blockade on our country in retaliation for this measure, Bani-Sadr said: Certain threats are expected from the imperialist countries. However, they are not powerful enough to prolong their threats or to make them strong enough to be serious. For example, the United States is facing the problem of the decline of the dollar. It must, therefore, take account of the oil-producing countries.

Bani-Sadr then added: At present our country does not enjoy a stable economy. We must rebuild our economy. Only when the government itself is a national one are nationalization and other such measures acceptable. By the term government, I do not only mean the Council of Ministers. Rather, it is the entire structure of the government that I have in mind. Those who are engaged in any form of work must think of the people's interests. If the structure of a government is a national one, then money will be spent to improve the country's economy rather than to serve the interests of particular individuals. Subsequently, it is the people who will benefit from it rather than a few individuals.

GUIDANCE MINISTER COMMENTS ON PROPOSED PRESS LAW

LD112018 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Following the extension of the period of time set to solicit public views on the new [proposed] press law which has been published by the Ministry of National Guidance, Mr Naser Minatchi, minister of national guidance, in an interview with a correspondent of the Voice and Profile of the Iranian Islamic Republic, has provided some explanations regarding the matter.

Regarding the need for a press law, he said: There is no country in the world where the press can exercise absolute and unlimited freedom. Countries of the world have incorporated in their constitution a provision that clearly stipulates the need for determining press offenses.

The national guidance minister stressed: Under the existing constitution and the Islamic Iranian Republic's constitution, which is being prepared and ready to be published, the freedom of the press has been provided for in absolute terms and the individual's opinion, reputation and honor have been made immune from any violation. Should a violation or an offense be commited by the press, penalties will be the prerogative of the parliament of the nation's representatives and legislative sources.

Regarding the public's views, Mr Naser Minatchi said: Of all the critics, only one person, while bitterly attacking the press bill, has said the press does not need a law. But one person cannot be the representative of the Iranian nation. It should be borne in mind that the drafting and formulating of the bill on the press law is the responsibility of the government, in accordance with legal regulations and principles, and not others.

AYATOLLAH SHIRAZI ISSUES STATEMENT ON KHUZESTAN EVENTS

JN111933 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 11 Jun 79 JN

[Text] His Eminence Ayatollah Mohammad (Bin al-Mahdi al-Husayn) Shirazi has issued the following statement on the recent Khuzestan events:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Peace be on the Iranian people and on Muslims everywhere. Imperialist plots are being planned against the Islamic nation and against our growing revolution in Iran under Imam Khomeyni, may God make him strong. These plots are aimed at undermining religion, misguiding the people, expending their efforts, plundering their wealth and returning them to the age of colonialism. The recent Khuzestan events are part of these desperate plots. The people must be alert and must be armed with solidarity and unity. They must remain steadfast in the face of these plots, with the help of their faith. They must destroy all those who attempt to disturb the peace in this dear Islamic region.

We pray the Almighty to protect this nation from the enemy plots.

TEHRAN COURT HANDS DOWN FURTHER DEATH SENTENCES

LD101203 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] The first branch of the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Tehran heard the bills of indictment in its morning and evening sessions yesterday against Hadi Akbari, a policeman of Tehran police department; Gholam-Hoseyn Zakeri, a noncommissioned officer in the former Immortal Guard; 'Abbas Portoquali, a warrant officer at [word indistinct] gendarmerie station, and Karim Qaragozlu, a major working for SAVAK.

After several hours of deliberation, the court handed down the following sentences:

Policeman Hadi Akbari was sentenced to death and executed. He had been recognized as being corrupt on earth and an enemy of God for opening fire on innocent people, martyring three.

NCO Gholam-Hoseyn Zakeri was sentenced to death, having been convicted as an enemy of God and for sowing corruption on earth.

WO 'Abbas Portoqali was sentenced to death for opening fire on innocent people, thus making him corrupt on earth and an enemy of God.

Maj Karim Qaragozlu was sentenced to 3 years' penal servitude for spying on aliens, especially U.S. imperialism and the Israeli Zionist usurpers, in numerous missions in 1976 and 1977. Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Tehran Islamic Revolutionary Court has announced that the death sentence passed on Lt Naser Jazayeri, a police officer in Khorramabad, by the Khorramabad Revolutionary Court for involvement in the murder and martyrdom of the guerrillas and strugglers of Khorramabad, and which had been handed over, for regional expediencey, to the Revolutionary Court in Tehran, was upheld by the Tehran Revolutionary Court and has been carried out.

Rasht Court Sentences Three

LD120826 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] After 3 days of consideration of the files of Lt Col Hasan Barakhshi, the former head of the Rasht SAVAK office; Col Ne'matollah Masiha, the former deputy head of intelligence; and Maj Hashem Novand, the former deputy head of police intelligence of the Province of Gilan, the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Rasht has concluded its work on these files and after hours of deliberation announced its sentences as follows:

Lt Col Hasan Barakhshi was found guilty of sowing corruption on earth and waging war on God and the Prophet and the messenger of the hidden imam under the charge of committing antipeople acts and working at the SAVAK for many long years, and was sentenced to death. Since he had personally not committed a murder or torture that led to death and in view of the remorse shown by the accused and considering Imam Khomeyni's decree, his punishment was reduced to life imprisonment, and it was also decided that half his pension be paid to him.

Col Ne'matollah Masiha was also convicted for similar crimes committed by the above accused and was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and entitlement to half his pension. Maj Hashem Havand, under similar charges, was sentenced, in view of his youth, ignorance and remorse, to 11 months' correctional imprisonment and entitlement to half his pay during the period of imprisonment. After serving his prison term, he can serve in any unit with the exception of intelligence.

ZANJAN BAZAAR CLOSED IN PROTEST ACTION

LD111148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Zanjan that the town's bazaar remained closed today as a sign of protest against unwarranted interference by individuals and discordant groups who, in revolutionary clothing, meddle in the town's affairs. These individuals and groups are also accused of having insulted Zanjan's congregational imam. The bazaar traders are reported to have gathered in the town's mosque and, in a six-point resolution, demanded a purge in the justice department and an end to interference by unauthorized individuals in the activities of revolutionary guards sent to Zanjan from Tehran. The traders have also demanded the handing over of weapons to the town's police department by members of the revolutionary committees. About 3,000 people are reported to have staged a sit-in in front of the Zanjan governor's office.

CONSTITUTION FOR CHERIKHA-YE FEDA'I-YE KHALQ PROPOSED

Tehran KAYHAN in Persian 27 May 79 p 2 WA

[Text] According to a proclamation of the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq by KAYHAN on Wednesday, the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq announced that at a meeting held Friday evening at which Ayatollah Khalkhali and other dignitaries spoke, the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq proposed a constitution to be adopted at the next meeting. Important issues were resolved by the executive officer and committee and are to be approved later by the office. Some articles proposed for the constitution are as follows:

1. The Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq will act according to the divine Islamic law, the Koran, and the exalted commandments of Islam;
2. The Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq will base their policy on the support of the Islamic Republic;
3. The Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq will perform its mission according to the instructions and orders of Imam Khomeyni and his policy;
4. The Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Chalq will conduct all its activities publicly and openly and will avoid any kind of clandestine actions;
5. The Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq will recognize and not dispute orders of the Guardians of the Islamic Revolution;
6. In the future, the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq will endeavor to be the strong arm of the Islamic Republic.

NATIONAL FRONT LEADER SANJABI DISCUSSES INTERNAL SITUATION

LD081409 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 5 Jun 79 pp 1, 2 LD

[Interview granted by Iranian National Front leader Karim Sanjabi to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Tehran--date not given]

[Text] ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: Why did you resign your post as foreign minister?

Dr Karim Sanjabi: Because the present government has neither the power nor the necessary authority to handle public affairs as a government should. There are many governments within the government--irresponsible governments within a responsible government.

Of course, I do not deny that we are in a revolutionary stage and that in every revolutionary stage there always is, as Leon Blum said, a vacuum in legality.

There is behavior that is incompatible with law and order. I do not deny the influence or the significance of the revolution council. If this council did not exist, who would have tried and sentenced officials of the previous regime?

Regarding the execution of those officials, I, as a democrat, a jurist and an official of a democratic establishment, namely the National Front, believe that normal procedures should have been established at these trials. But I must also say that 90 percent of those who have been executed deserved such punishment and merited their sentence.

But apart from this, the revolutionary committees--which, it is being said, total 14 or 15--are independent of one another. There are some suspect elements as well as SAVAK agents involved in these committees.

These committees compete with one another in the Iranian towns. In the midst of this chaos and this independence we find that the responsible government headed by Mehdi Bazargan is unable to meet its responsibilities.

On the other hand there are the militias. The daring and courage of some of their members is undeniable. It was these people who made sacrifices, were martyred and fought valiantly. But some of these militias, like the revolutionary committees, are independent of one another, and none of them is under the government's command.

Without discipline we find ourselves in a state of chaos on the left and fanaticism on the right. Therefore a compromise must be found between these two factions so as to pave the way for the people to find a solution for their revolution and for the rebuilding of society.

We have now passed the revolutionary stage and must embark on the stage of building.

These conditions and difficulties which I have explained were in fact the reasons for my resignation from the government. My resignation was not aimed against Bazargan's government. I consider Bazargan a sincere man carrying out his duty with devotion as are his colleagues. But I sought to resign in order to demonstrate the absence of government and not because of the government. I resigned because of the governments within the government.

[Question] How do you view the future in light of your experience and of the history of the National Front of which you are leader?

[Answer] The future lies in finding a national and democratic solution in order to create stability in the Islamic Republic. I can see no chance for the extreme left's taking power, while the extreme right lacks the ability to manage public affairs in this socially complex situation.

We, as well as some of my jurist colleagues from outside the National Front, are in the process of drafting the new constitution. I believe that this constitution will be, and indeed should be, democratic. It will be inspired by Islamic principles and comparable to the democratic constitutions of the democratic states. I believe that this constitution will be ready for release in 2 weeks' time.

The people and parties will give their views on it after which the consultative council defines its stand. The constitution can also be put to a public referendum.

[Question] What shape will the Islamic Republic take according to the new constitution?

[Answer] Naturally, Islamic Republic is a description. This does not change much in the republic's nature. Therefore it will be a democratic republic. In absolute terms this republic must be democratic and progressive or, otherwise, it will never be a republic.

[Question] Are there any dangers to democracy?

[Answer] No, I do not see much danger. There could have been a threat to democracy if the opinion of the religious men and of Imam Khomeyni were contrary to what I have already said. But I have found his views and their views regarding democratic principles to be positive.

[Question] What is the National Front's present role?

[Answer] We are not in opposition, but neither do we approve of everything. We are free to criticize the government. The government has many enemies, enough enemies for us not to be among them too. This is what we do not want to do. We are with those who are loyal to a democratic republic.

[Question] You did not say Islamic Republic.

[Answer] You are a Muslim. Tell me: What does Islamic Republic mean? We have been Muslims for 14 centuries. Can we say that an Islamic Republic was established during that time? No characteristics or definition has yet been given to the phrase Islamic Republic.

If this means that the government and the Islamic Republic will be inspired by Islamic justice and Islamic principles as well as being guided by the concepts of Islamic fraternity, equality and freedom, then it is these principles that we desire for the republic which we are in the course of creating. But as for creating a regime similar to the rule of the Abbasid or the Ummayad caliphates, I find it difficult to imagine such a government because the new complex realities in the social or economic fields make it impossible to create a government such as existed under the caliphs.

[Question] But Imam Khomeyni might not agree with what you say.

[Answer] I do not think so. He believes in the opinion which I have just explained to you. I do not think he is in favor of a rule similar to that of the caliphs, and my proof of this is the draft constitution we are preparing and which we are acquainting him with step by step. He is in favor of giving all freedoms to the public, to the press and to the parties. These are contemporary matters which will embodied in the constitution.

[Question] What caused the nephew of the National Front founder, the late Mohammad Mossadeq, to break with the front?

[Answer] Hidayet Metni Daftari was never an executive member of the National Front nor of its council. Therefore it cannot be said that there was dissent. Daftari has established the "Democratic National Front" and placed himself at the disposal of leftist quarters that have been helping him.

[Question] Although you have resigned from the government, none of the front ministers have resigned with you.

[Answer] I did not ask them to resign. We now have in the government Daryush Foruhar, (minister of labor); 'Ali Ardlan, (minister of finance); 'Ali Shari'at-Madari, (minister of public works) [title as published]; Dr Kazem Sami'i (minister of health and social affairs) and the former defense minister, Dr Madani, who is now governor general of Khuzestan.

With my resignation I intended to serve notice on the government and to expose the chaos. I also wanted to go back to party work. As a minister I used to work 14 hours a day.

In any case, we must continue to work to build the democratic republic because the shah's regime has been removed from Iran forever.

Criticism of USSR, Tudeh Party

LD111343 Tehran KAYHAN in Persian 2 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[Report on National Front leader Dr Sanjabi address to student members of the National Front Party on 1 June in Tehran]

[Excerpt] During the treasonous coup d'etat of 28 Mordad English imperialism, U.S. imperialism and other imperialism interfered. We got no help from the Tudeh Party, which claimed to be dissident and anti-imperialist or from our northern neighbor, who claimed to be struggling against imperialism. We received no advantage from that party or from that policy during the struggle for the nationalization of Iran's oil. The Soviet Union did not make one move to go along with us. Not for one moment, not one little bit. They would not even buy 1 liter of oil from us, and even their judge at the court of The Hague failed to participate. In those days when we really needed it, they would not give us back our gold, but as soon as the dictatorial and fascist government of Zahedi came to power, they showered him with gold. You all remember this.

Contrary to the assertions of Kianuri, whom we might better call "Ayatollah" Kianuri, during the coup d'etat of 1332, the Tudeh Party placed every obstruction it could in the way of Dr Mossadeq, and we had precise and verified information that they had issued instructions that on that day, 28 Mordad, people should not leave their homes and should refrain from joining the million Iranians, This is an undeniable historical fact. I tell you young people who have leftist beliefs or ideology: Your ideas are to be respected and such views may be held by anyone; any kind of political views which are held by anyone--these must be respected. But what is unacceptable is attachement to the policy of a foreign country and to be the agent of the foreign country's policy.

KURDISH LEADER INTERVIEWED ON AUTONOMY

LD071629 London GOZARESH in Persian (Undated First Issue) p 46 LD

[Report on interview with Kurdish leader Sheykh Ezeddin Hoseini by newspaper OMID IRAN, prior to his departure for Qom to hold talks with the Imam Khomeyni on 15 May 1979]

[Excerpts] [Question]: You have said that you will discuss Kurdish autonomy with the Imam. In your view, what is "autonomy?"

[Answer] It means that the affairs of Kordestan at a local level should be the prerogative of the Kurds, and that the link between Kordestan and the center should never be cut; general matters and decisions of the area should continue to be dealt with by the central government. We intend to be independent with regard to our local culture, language, economy and the political line we take, and all this should be under an authority called the local council, or local culture, or local society. We think that it is only through autonomy that Kordestan will be able to freely participate an act with regard to the problems, needs and demands of the area.

[Question] Does this sort of autonomy include an army for the region?

[Answer] No, we do not want this in our autonomy. Since the duty of an army is the defense of the country's borders, it should come under the central government, from which it should take orders. If from what I or others have said concerning autonomy, it has been interpreted that we want an autonomous army, I explicitly say that this is not so.

[Question] Speaking of doctrines and views, it may be said that quite apart from the views you hold on Kurdish autonomy, and the efforts you have made in this regard, you yourself play some role in the various political parties. Is this true?

[Answer] Not at all; I am no way connected with any group or party in the way that is imagined, but I do not reject progressive elements who are at the service of the people, and should they seek by guidance or views, I guide them towards their aims, without joining their party.

[Question] What are your views on the activities of the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-'ye Khalq?

[Answer] I only know that they engage in activities in Iran. Their doctrines, or how they work, are of no importance to me.

NVOI SCORES FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN IRAN

TA111110 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 10 Jun 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "The Protectors of the Former Shah"]

[Text] Approximately 4 months have passed since the overthrow of the former shah's regime in Iran. The Government of the Provisional Islamic Republic of Iran is endeavoring to eliminate the consequences of the shah's (?terror) apparatus, and by revitalizing the country's economy to reduce unemployment.

However, there are certain difficulties in this path that are unrelated to the country's domestic conditions. Imperialist forces, mostly America, do not refrain from any attempt to weaken the progress and development of the Iranian revolution and to nullify its gains. It is for this reason that the United States of America--by gathering the followers of the deposed shah inside and outside the country, the wounded but not eliminated SAVAKists, CIA agents and the espionage services of Egypt and Israel--is mobilizing to create conspiracies and intrigues against the republican regime of Iran and to restore the lost positions of the United States of America.

The impression in Washington is that direct intervention in Iran's affairs will not yield the required result, and therefore, new methods must be sought. For this reason the U.S. CIA is undergoing change. Not long ago a bill was presented to the U.S. Senate according to which the CIA was given complete freedom in carrying out what many newspapers in the West call "filthy acts in other countries."

There is no doubt that our country, Iran, where the Americans have lost important economic and strategic positions, is in the first rank of countries to which the CIA pays special attention. There are lots of means in the arsenal of the U. S. espionage organization which are now being utilized actively in Iran. At present the U.S. CIA is directing its main attention to sowing discord among ethnic, national and religious minorities.

This means placing the Sunnis against the Shi'ites to create antagonism and conflict between the Persian-speaking population and other national minorities, thus provoking the Kurds, Baluchis, Turkomans and other national and religious groups to fight each other. The specific facts of the last months are proof of this.

At present nobody has any doubt that the armed clashes in Kordestan Province were (?caused) by elements supporting the Shah and SAVAKists, or that foreign reactionary forces under the leadership of the CIA were behind them. The recent disturbances in the fertile Khuzestan Province, in which a number of Arabic-speaking Iranians reside, were also created by provocations of counterrevolutionaries whose aim was to divide our country and to weaken it from within.

There is no doubt that CIA agents and the Egyptian espionage organization, which receives its instructions from the U.S. central intelligence organization, are the cause for the disorders and disturbances in Khuzestan. This is shown by the fact that during the clashes when the Iranian Government was obliged to maintain order with the help of military forces and Guardians of the Revolution, U.S. news agencies published provocative reports.

However, the CIA and its lackeys in Iran and outside do not stop with this. The United States endeavors, by sowing discord, to fan the fire of disagreements in the camp of Iran's patriots who struggled in a united front against the satanic regime and overthrew it. Among these provocations the main blow is aimed at the progressive and national forces who played an important part in the anti-imperialist revolution of the Iranian nation.

There is no doubt that the United States of America is diligently utilizing the anti-Iranian regime of As-Sadat. The U.S. endeavors to organize plots against the gains of the Iranian revolution by the hands of As-Sadat, and to settle the deposed shah in Egypt, thus drawing the former shah into subversive activities against the regime of the Iranian Islamic Republic. As-Sadat recently officially declared that he was very sorry that a personality like that of the shah was still not found a place to reside, and promised that he will accept him to reside permanently in Egypt.

In these circumstances the United States of America has decided by making use of As-Sadat to save its former lackey. Although the United States has agreed to permit some of his family to reside in there, the role which has been given to As-Sadat for saving the former shah is not confined to allowing him to settle in Egypt. Rather the U.S. and As-Sadat hope that the presence of the former shah in Egypt will intensify the activities of the deposed shah's followers and SAVAKists in Iran and surrounding areas, and that a counterrevolutionary center, a center of intrigues and conspiracies against the Iranian nation, will be established in Egypt.

The recent remarks by Kissinger in which he expressed deep regrets about the procrastination of the U.S. Government regarding its nonacceptance of the shah's residing in that country is proof of this. Kissinger believes that everything is not lost, and that the CIA will be able to redress its mistakes. These remarks are nothing but support of As-Sadat's decision to give asylum to the former shah in Egypt.

However, despite all the anti-Iranian intrigues and conspiracies by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys like As-Sadat, the progress of our national and democratic revolution is unstoppable and no power can eliminate the gains of the revolution and reverse the wheel of history.

AFGHANISTAN

LONDON PAPER SAYS FAMILIES OF TARAKI, AMIN TAKEN TO MOSCOW

LD070933 London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 3 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[John Smalldon report: "Kabul Rulers Fly Families to Moscow"]

[Text] Alarmed at increasing rebel activity in Afghanistan, Russia has secretly flown the families of the country's communist leaders to safety in Moscow. Under a heavy security cover President Taraki, Mr Hafizollah Amin, the prime minister, and senior advisers saw their families board a Soviet civil airliner at Kabul airport recently.

Although President Taraki has called on his Khalq Party supporters to fight to the death, there is speculation among Western diplomats that the rebel successes have made Russia ready to ditch the discredited Khalq leadership. The morale of the Afghan Army is already sagging after the recent defection of a whole unit to the rebel forces. It will be further weakened when they learn of the flight of the leaders' families.

Firm Grip

Moscow will extend its already firm grip on the country by backing the Parchamist faction of the communist party, now dominated by the Khalq. Russia now has 3,850 civil and military advisers in Afghanistan. About one-third of them are attached to army groups. The Russians have also given Afghanistan 30 Mig-24 combat helicopters and two dozen Mig-19 fighter-bombers, although the lack of trained Afghans to fly them suggest Russian pilots are in control.

Moscow radio last week described a report from Iran that Soviet "foreign advisers" were attacking Moslem outposts in Afghanistan as "unfounded" and rumours of Russian pilots as "illusory."

Western sources report that Russia has already taken over the Afghan airbase at Shinand, near the Iranian border and is planning a military base at Farah nearby.

In a closed compound in Kabul, Moscow is training Persian-speaking officers of the Afghan Army in guerrilla and subversive tactics. The men are being filtered in small numbers into Iran to aid left-wing groups, opposed to Ayatollah Khomeyni's regime.

TARAKI REPORTEDLY SATISFIED WITH ARMED FORCES SUPPORT

OW081949 Paris AFP in English 1906 GMT 8 Jun 79 OW

[Text] Islamabad, June 8 (AFP)--President Nur Muhammad Taraki has expressed "satisfaction" over the support of armed forces in checking the "interference of Iran and Pakistan in Afghanistan's internal affairs," Radio Kabul monitored here reported today.

According to the radio, President Taraki was speaking before a high Defence Council meeting in Kabul which was also attended by Prime Minister Hafizollah Amin and senior army and air force officials.

The defense council session was convened yesterday following an exchange of protest notes between Kabul and Islamabad. Pakistan has protested that Afghan military aircraft bombed its territory and Afghanistan in turn charged Pakistan with launching a three-pronged attack on its bordering provinces.

Radio Kabul also said that the "large quantity of arms and ammunition seized from the enemies of Afghan revolution" were shown to newsmen in Kabul yesterday. The radio further said that captured persons included "members of Pakistan militia". The radio claimed that two Pakistanis were arrested during the seizure in which anti-revolution literature was also recovered.

Meanwhile Afghan rebel sources today claimed that the Saio Khil garrison town, besiged for the last ten days, has fallen to Moslem Mujahdeen (volunteers) fighting against the communist regime of President Taraki. However reports the fall of this town which has a population of 10,000 could not be immediately confirmed.

REBEL LEADER INTERVIEWED ON SOVIET CASUALTIES

OW081805 Paris AFP in English 1656 GMT 8 Jun 79 OW

[Text] Paris, June 8 (AFP)--Three hundred Soviet officers and experts have been killed in the western Afghan town of Herat by Moslem rebels fighting to overthrow the Marxist Kabul regime, a rebel leader claimed in an interview published today. And he added that Soviet support of the regime risked triggering "another Vietnam" in Afghanistan.

The warning came from Burhanuddin Rabbani Mohamed Yussef, secretary general of the armed rebel movement Jamiat Islami Afghanistan, in an interview with the Paris-published Arab-language weekly AL-MUSTAQBAL.

He called on the Soviet Union to strike up a real friendship with the Afghan people, "and not protect a fistful of criminals who govern the people against their will." He added: "If the Soviets want another Vietnam in Afghanistan, the Afghan people will give them a lesson they will not forget."

(Earlier this week diplomatic sources in Kabul were quoted as reporting that Moscow had sent more military "advisers" to join the 3,500 Soviets said by U.S. intelligence services to be in the country in mid-April).

Asked about possible Chinese military aid for the rebel movement Mr Burhanuddin Rabbani indicated that China was "aware of Soviet aggressions" but had not yet committed itself.

The rebels were fighting to set up "an Islamic regime based on the Koran and Sunni doctrine and for the liberation of the country from foreign political, economic and cultural domination", he said. Islamic revolutionaries in Afghanistan had much respect for the Iranian revolution, but their own would be "more complete" and would cover "all aspects laid down under Islam and Islamic thought", he told the newspaper.

The rebel leader said his movement had no contact with the Palestinian resistance and he pledged: "We will not consider the question of Jerusalem as an Arab cause but as an Islamic cause, as we will consider that Palestine is an Islamic country for the liberation of which every Afghan must work."

Jamiat Islamic rebels had asked Arab states for aid but had "not yet received any response", he said.

REBEL LEADER SAYS GUERRILLAS CONTROL 80 PERCENT OF COUNTRY

NC091030 Paris AFP in English 1014 GMT 9 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, June 9 (AFP)--Visiting Afghan Muslim resistance leader Shaykh Mohammad Assef Mohseni said today that 80 per cent of the Afghan countryside was under the control of Muslim Guerrilla fighters hostile to the Kabul government.

The rebels in Afghanistan were now extending their action against cities still controlled by the Army, said Shaykh Mohseni, who heads the Herekat Eslami Afghanestan (Afghan Islamic movement). Guerrilla action was particularly strong in the central regions and, in the west. The city of Herat was completely cut off, he said, adding guerrillas were active in Kabul.

Shaykh Mohseni said that many Soviet nationals had been killed in Herat and that several hundred Soviet civilian and military experts had been killed throughout the country. "The Soviet Union has ordered all its personnel stationed in Afghanistan not to leave their homes or their quarters," he said.

Soviet planes operating from the Soviet air base at Dushanbe, 475 kms (about 300 miles) north of Kabul were attacking guerrilla positions, he said.

The Muslim leader said he was sure that Afghanistan's Marxist government headed by President Nur Mohammad Taraki would soon fall unless there was massive Soviet intervention in the conflict. "That would mean that Moscow was ready to mount a Vietnam-type war," he said, adding that such a conflict would lead to a vigorous response from all Muslim countries.

Fighting Continues

OW112208 Hong Kong AFP in English 2055 GMT 11 Jun 79 OW

[Text] New Delhi, June 11, (AFP)--Afghan Moslem rebels are advancing in eastern Afghanistan and are now less than 20 kms (12 miles) from Jellalabad, capital of the province of Nangarhar, the rightist Afghan religious group Jamiat-Islami announced today. It said Moslem rebel troops were now controlling the districts of Khas, Khunar, Kama and Ghosta between Jellalabad and the border with Pakistan.

Meanwhile some leaders of the important Mohmand tribe which recently joined the rebellion against the Soviet-backed Kabul regime, said the tribe had not yet launched its main offensive against government troops in Nangarhar but added that the drive could be imminent.

Both Afghan rebels and the Kabul government continued to report major battles in Nangarhar although the road between Jellalabad and the Pakistani-Afghan border is reported to be still open to traffic with no incident recorded.

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY EXTENDS GENERAL AMNESTY PERIOD

BK101723 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Jun 79 BK

[Text] According to Radio Kabul, the Afghan Government has extended the date of general amnesty for the Afghan refugees in Pakistan and Iran up to the 1st of next month. The earlier general amnesty period ended on the 28th of last month.

INDIA

DESAI LEAVES FOR 12-DAY VISIT TO USSR, EAST EUROPE

BK100415 Hong Kong AFP in English 0318 GMT 10 Jun 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 10 June (AFP)--Prime Minister Morarji Desai left here this morning on a 12-day friendly visit to the Soviet Union and three East European countries, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. Talking to the press before his departure the prime minister said the purpose of his visit to the Soviet Union was not to discuss specific issues. It was a friendly visit during which various matters of interest would be discussed, he said.

In reply to a specific question Mr Desai, however, confirmed that some agreements would be signed between India and the Soviet Union during his 4-day stay in that country. One of them concerned the setting up of a three-million ton steel plant at Vishakhaptnam, on the east coast, he said.

Mr Desai welcomed the SALT II agreement to be signed soon between the Soviet president, Leonid Brezhnev, and the U.S. president, Carter. "That is a good step", he said.

Asked whether he would be discussing any specific proposals for cooperation during his four-nation tour, the prime minister said that India had been having cooperation with many countries excepting China. "Even in the case of China", he said, "we are having some cooperation in the matter of trade."

During his stay in Belgrade, Mr Desai will discuss with President Tito some of the problems of the non-aligned movement including Egypt and Kampuchea, that are to come up before the Havana summit in September next.

Asked about his scheduled talks with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Mr Desai pointed out that while returning to India on June 22, he will be passing through Frankfurt and "when we meet, we will naturally discuss various matters".

Foreign Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who is now attending the non-aligned bureau meeting in Colombo, will be joining the prime minister's party later in Moscow.

MINISTER OF STATE ON BORDER SITUATION, ARMY SPYING SCANDAL

BK080949 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Jun 79 BK

[Text] The minister of state for defense, Prof Sher Singh, has said though recent happenings in neighboring countries do not directly and immediately affect India's security, we have to be fully prepared for all eventualities. He was addressing a news conference in Srinagar after visiting Leh and some other areas in the Ladhalh region.

Asked about reports of Chinese troop movements across the border in Tibet, and Pakistani troop movements across the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir, the minister said there is nothing unusual. However, he made it clear that we have to remain vigilant and fully prepared for the country's defense.

Asked about the spying scandal in the army, Prof Sher Singh said the matter will be probed fully. While there will be no victimization, there is no question of allowing the guilty to go scot free.

The AIR [All-India Radio] Srinagar correspondent reports that Prof Sher Singh made it clear that only individuals are involved in the spying scandal. It is completely wrong to say that a unit or a brigade had gone astray, he added.

RAM RETURNS, SAYS FIRST JAGUAR PLANES TO ARRIVE IN JULY

BK091558 Hong Kong AFP in English 1419 GMT 9 Jun 79 BK

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 9 Jun (AFP)--The first set of "Jaguar" Deep Penetration Strike Aircraft (DPSA) being purchased for the Indian Air Force will arrive here next month, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Defence Jagjivan Ram said here today. Mr. Ram said there was no delay in the arrival of the aircraft. The Indian pilots have yet to complete their training and the first set would be flown in by British pilots.

Mr. Ram was speaking to newsmen on his return from a 12-day tour of Bulgaria, Romania and the United Kingdom.

Mr. Ram said India was in the market for tanks but had not decided on a particular make so far, although three or four produced by various countries had been tested.

He said the government had decided in principle to replace Sea-Hawks, the tiny aircraft on board the Indian Navy's only aircraft carrier "Vikrant" (formerly H.M.S. Hercules). A British team was here for negotiations and Indian experts are due to visit London for detailed talks.

He said there was no proposal to purchase another aircraft carrier; "Vikrant" will be refurbished and modernised.

SRI LANKA

NONALINED COORDINATING BUREAU MEETING ENDS 10 JUNE

LD101336 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1035 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Pool item]

[Text] Colombo, June 10--Weary foreign ministers, ambassadors and official delegates, representing nearly ninety member-countries of the nonalined movement, early this morning wound up three days of nearly continuous discussions, negotiations and private consultations when they agreed on the final communique of the ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the nonaligned countries. As widely expected, the delegates agreed to disagree on the two most crucial issues before the conference: the question of who has the right to represent Kampuchea in the nonaligned movement and whether the proposal to suspend Egypt's membership in the movement should be proceeded with.

The ministerial meeting concluded with a final plenary session that commenced at 3:45 a.m. today and ended at 5:30 a.m. Sri Lanka's Foreign Minister Shamum Hameed, who is conference chairman, explained that completion of proceedings had been delayed by various consultations that had taken place. The ministers meeting accepted without dissent the communique on economic affairs presented by Mr Barnett of Jamaica, who was chairman of Economic Committee. Ambassador Klusaka of Zambia, chairman of Political Committee, presented the political communique which had been added to and revised more than once.

Chairman Hameed explained that there had been no agreement on proposal for the suspension of Egypt in Political Committee and this matter had been referred to Co-ordinating Bureau which after lengthy discussions had reached a consensus that the matter should be left to Havana summit. The ministers accepted a Liberian proposal that any reservations on this consensus should be conveyed in writing to Coordinating Bureau's Secretariat within two weeks. Clarifications of this were provided by India, Peru and Zaire. The ministerial meeting ended with the acceptance of votes of thanks to Sri Lanka, proposed by Cuba, Liberia, Cyprus and Afghanistan representing four countries. Foreign Minister Hameed wound up the proceedings with a short address. The conference began on Monday with a two-day meeting of officials, while the ministerial meeting commenced on Wednesday.

TANJUG Reports Participants

LD101337 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1048 GMT 10 Jun 79

[Pool item]

[Text] Colombo, June 10 (TANJUG)--A total of 96 delegations attended the ministerial-level meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of non-aligned countries held in Colombo from June 6 through 10. The concluding document lists the participants as follows:

Member countries of the coordinating bureau: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Cuba, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, Palestine Liberation Organization, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia. Chad and Guinea were absent.

Full members of the movement of non-alignment: Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burma, Cape Verde Islands, the Congo, Cyprus, DPR of Korea, Southern Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kampuchea, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Oman, Panama, Qatar, Rwanda. Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Swazi, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Cameroon and North Yemen.

Liberation movements: The Zimbabwe Patriotic Front (ZANU) [as received] and the African National Congress of South Africa.

Observers and guests: Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, Arab League, Islamic Conference, Grenada, Mexico, Organization of African Unity, Socialist Party of Puerto Rico, United Nations, Austria, Committee for the Palestinian People's Rights, Committee for De-colonization, Finland, Iran, Pakistan, the Philippines, Romania, Special Committee Against Apartheid, Sweden, Switzerland, UN Council for Namibia.

The meeting in Colombo was covered by about 200 journalists, including reporters of the largest Western and Eastern news agencies and newspapers.

Kampuchea, Egypt Issues Deferred

LD101442 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1142 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Pool item]

[Text] Colombo, June 10 (TANJUG)--At the non-aligned Coordinating Bureau's ministerial session in Colombo, which ended today, no consensus has been reached on Kampuchea's representation and the Arab request for Egypt's suspension from the movement. The Coordinating Bureau has left the two issues for the Havana summit.

The request of Vietnam for denying Kampuchea the right of representation and giving the right to the new regime in Phnom Penh has not received enough support, just as it did not in Maputo. The movement's majority, that is, considers that what is involved [words indistinct] instead, of the inviolable principle of non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of others, a principle not respected in the case of Kampuchea.

Consensus would have been possible only on the basis of the "Maputo formula" according to which Democratic Kampuchea retains its place in the movement but voluntarily refrains from participation in the movement's work while consultations continue.

The Arab request, too, has not secured enough support. The majority of the non-aligned have withheld their support to the request not so much because suspension is not envisaged in the "rules of conduct" but because they are, at the moment, not willing to set a precedent. The Coordinating Bureau has left this issue too for the Havana summit.

Cuban Delegate's Speech

For a report on Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca's speech, filed as a document at the nonalined Coordinating Bureau conference in Colombo on 10 June, see the Cuba section of the 11 June Latin America DAILY REPORT.

Political Section of Final Communique

BK100612 Hong Kong AFP in English 0546 GMT 10 Jun 79 BK

[Text] Colombo, 10 June (AFP)--Here are the main points of the political part of the final communique the Coordinating Bureau of nonaligned countries adopted in Colombo:

1) Policy and role of the nonalignment movement in international affairs--The bureau welcomed the dismantling of certain multilateral military alliances such as CENTO and SEATO. It warned against new arrangements and alliances which could serve the same purpose as the military alliances of the cold war era. It reaffirmed that the quintessence of nonalignment involved the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racism, including Zionism, exploitation, great power and bloc politicies and all forms of foreign occupation, domination and hegemony.

--While noting the progress made in the U.S.-USSR negotiations on the limitation of armaments, the bureau expressed great concern over the intensification of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race.

--It reaffirmed its total commitment to the achievement of genuine decolonization in non-self-governing territories throughout the world.

2) Peaceful settlement of disputes among member states-- The bureau noted with concern the danger of the weakening of the unity of the movement by the growing escalation of bilateral disputes into armed conflicts.

--It took note of the Sri Lankan proposal for the establishment of a commission for the settlement of border disputes within the nonaligned movement.

3) International questions:

Africa: The bureau reaffirmed the definitive recommendations contained in the Maputo final communique to achieve the objectives of the liberation struggle in southern Africa. It denounced the economic and military support given to South Africa by the USA, France, Great Britain, Germany, Israel, Japan, Belgium and Italy. Reaffirmed that notwithstanding the Smith-Muzorewa regime, Rhodesia remained a British colony, an illegal and racist regime. The bureau reaffirmed its solidarity to the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, to the South-West Africa Peoples Organisation (SWAPO) and to the Republic of Comoros in its struggle for the freedom of the island of Mayotte illegally occupied by France. It welcomed the establishment of an OAU ad-hoc committee on Western Sahara and supported the rights to self-determination of the Saharan people.

Middle East-Palestine: The bureau said the solution to the Palestinian question must be within the framework of the United Nations and on the basis of UN resolutions and non-aligned decisions. It notes with great concern that since the agreement on the Camp David accords between Egypt, Israel and the USA, in September 1978, Israel has intensified the implementation of its policy of annexing occupied Palestinian territory. It also notes with very serious concern that since the conclusion of the Israel-Egypt treaty in March 1979, Israel has escalated its continuous criminal attacks on Palestinian refugees in south Lebanon with the aim of eliminating them.

Cyprus: The bureau called for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign armed forces and every other foreign military presence and stressed the urgent need for the safe return of all refugees to their homes.

Indian Ocean: The bureau called upon the USA and the USSR to forthwith resume talks which must be based on the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

Southeast Asia: The bureau noted with grave concern rising tension and conflicts in the region and hoped that the countries of the region would try to solve them on the basis of the non-aligned principles. It hoped that Southeast Asian countries would continue the consultations on the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in the region.

Latin America: The bureau condemned the continued U.S. blockade on Cuba, asked for the withdrawal from the Guantanamo base, supported Argentina's claim on the Malvinas Islands, and confirmed the rights of the peoples of Puerto Rico and Belize to self-determination. It asked for the speedy restitution of democratic rights in Chile, condemned the "Somoza tyranny" in Nicaragua and affirmed its solidarity with the new government of Grenada.

4) Disarmament: The bureau reaffirmed its adherence to the aim of general and complete disarmament under effective international control particularly nuclear disarmament.

5) Nuclear energy for peaceful purposes: It reaffirmed the inalienable right of developing countries to acquire and develop nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.

6) Human rights: The bureau reiterated the need for strict respect for human rights and affirmed that this matter should not be exploited as a political instrument of the great powers in the competition between social systems or for the interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries.

7) Seventh summit: The bureau will recommend to the next summit in Havana an offer from Iraq to host the following summit and an offer from India to host the conference of non-aligned foreign ministers in 1981.

TANJUG on Political Section

LD101316 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1021 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Pool item]

[Text] Colombo, June 10 (TANJUG)--The political document of the non-aligned Coordinating Bureau's ministerial session in Colombo, adopted this morning, reasserts the independent and non-bloc character of the non-aligned movement and policy and the lasting value of the non-aligned policy's authentic principles.

The essence of non-alignment, in keeping with its authentic principles, implies struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism, including Zionism, exploitation, the big-power and bloc policies and all forms of foreign occupation, domination and hegemony, it is set out.

The Colombo ministerial session has reasserted the non-aligned countries' assessment that military pacts, formed as part of big-power rivalry, are a source of tensions in international relations and seriously undermine the independence and sovereignty of states.

The document further states that, in preserving their role and influence, the non-aligned have the special obligation "to be vigilant, individually and collectively, against all attempts, open or concealed, to undermine, distort or water down the movement's principles". This is why respect for and commitment to these principles is assessed as absolutely necessary for strengthening the policy of true non-alignment.

The document states that, despite the numerous challenges encountered by the movement, the non-aligned countries have correctly reacted to international developments and achieved important results acting on the basis of their own principles and goals and on the basis of the decisions of their earlier meetings, in particular, the fifth summit.

This is why, it is set out, the non-aligned movement continues reaffirming its unified and independent role by exerting with its unity and autonomy undeniable influence on the course of international events.

The document reiterates that the fundamental principles of non-alignment have for two decades been rallying an increasing number of countries regardless of their ideological, political, economic, social and cultural differences. The political document states that lasting ties among the non-aligned, forged on the basis of the principles of non-alignment, have in the past facilitated the overcoming of differences and that they are to do so also in the future by resisting pressures and influences no matter from which side they come. In this context, the document states that "all attempts designed to break and use the movement for narrow national goals must be thwarted since they undermine the unity and solidarity of the movement".

The non-aligned foreign ministers welcomed the admission of new members to the movement as reflecting the increasingly broader acceptance of the policy of non-alignment in all parts of the world.

On Havana Summit

LD101650 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1150 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Pool item]

[Text] Colombo, June 10 (TANJUG)--The broadest participation of all non-aligned countries is important for the full success of the sixth non-aligned summit in Havana. This is set out in the political document of the non-aligned Coordinating Bureau's ministerial session which ended in Colombo today. The political document states that the country host of the sixth summit, Cuba, ought by early July to present the draft concluding document to the movement members.

In the political document, the Coordinating Bureau recommends to the sixth summit to accept Iraq's offer to host the seventh non-aligned summit in 1982 and India's offer to organize the non-aligned ministerial conference in 1981.

On Coordinating Bureau

LD101652 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1219 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Pool item]

[Text] Colombo, June 10 (TANJUG)--The fact that a growing number of non-aligned countries are taking part in work of the non-aligned Coordinating Bureau has been described as very favourable in the political document adopted by this body at the end of its meeting in Colombo. This reflects a welcome concern in work and the common endeavour to ensure the effective carrying out of tasks on the basis of real consensus, the document points out.

The meeting therefore decided that the working group for questions of the movement's further democratization be open also to the other members. The group--including the representatives of Cuba, Iraq, Nigeria, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia--will report on the results of its work to the full meeting of the Coordinating Bureau at UN headquarters. The meeting, in its capacity as preparatory committee, will submit a report on this to the sixth summit in Havana.

On Information Field

LD101653 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1222 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Pool item]

[Text] Colombo, June 10 (TANJUG)--The political document of the non-aligned Coordinating Bureau's ministerial session, which ended here today, gives prominence to cooperation of the non-aligned in the field of information. The political document stresses the role of the non-aligned in changing the existing world information order. The document states particular satisfaction with the results to date in cooperation among the non-aligned in the field of information. The assessment is primarily based on a report presented by India as chairman of the coordinating committee of the non-aligned countries' news-agency pool.

The Colombo session economic document welcomes the recommendations for drastically reducing communications rates for non-aligned countries' news agencies. The reduction of corresponding communications rates is assessed as an extremely important condition for a more effective and comprehensive information exchange among the non-aligned countries.

On Noninterference

LD101655 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1225 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Pool item]

[Text] Colombo, June 10 (TANJUG)--The political document adopted by the ministerial meeting of the non-aligned coordinating committee here this morning strongly underlines the principle of non-interference into internal affairs of states. The document, noting growing violations of this principle, points out as inalienable and sovereign the right of each state to itself determine its political, economic and social system. In this context it recalls the position taken at the fifth non-aligned summit (Colombo 1976) in resolutely rejecting any attempt to justify outside intervention, under any pretext and from whatever side.

The political document points also to the danger of the non-aligned movement's unity becoming weaker "because of the growing transformation of bilateral disputes into armed conflicts". The Coordinating Bureau stresses the need for peaceful settlement of these disputes on the basis of the principles of non-alignment and the UN Charter.

On Detente

LD101657 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1234 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Pool item]

[Text] Colombo, June 10 (TANJUG)--The political document of the non-aligned Coordinating Bureau's ministerial session in Colombo draws attention to the lag in the process of detente and expresses concern over the intensified armament race. The document states that growing threats to independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity result from the intensified endeavours of the big powers to expand their spheres of influence.

The document reiterates the well-known stand of the non-aligned according to which detente must not be limited to relations between blocs but must, instead, become universal and encompass all fields of international relations.

The document assesses the situation in southern Africa as an acute present-day problem. The problem is given particular attention in the context of full support to the liberation movements in southern Africa and the front-line countries. The Western countries cooperating with the racist regimes are criticized by name.

The document sets out that the Middle East situation continues to pose a great threat to international peace and security. This, it is assessed, is a (?result) of Israel's (?policy) [words indistinct] territories and the fulfillment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. [passage indistinct] countries' positions on the Cyprus problem, the inter-dependence of security in Europe and the Mediterranean and on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

In regard to the situation in South-East Asia, the document expresses great concern over growing tensions and recent conflicts undermining peace and stability in the region.

The hope is expressed that the nations of South-East Asia will fulfill their aspirations for peace and stability on the basis of the non-aligned policy principles.

On Human Rights

LD101702 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1307 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Pool item]

[Text] Colombo, June 10 (TANJUG)--The question of human rights cannot be isolated from their national, economic and social context, and the rights of the individual from those of the people, points out the political document adopted at the ministerial meeting in Colombo of the Coordinating Bureau of non-aligned countries. The non-aligned countries' position on the question of human rights has been worked out at the proposal of the Yugoslav delegation. This question was first discussed during the non-aligned ministerial conference in Belgrade last summer.

The document adopted by the Coordinating Bureau stresses the necessity of strict observance of the national, ethnic, linguistic or religious minorities and migrant workers.

Economic Section of Final Communique

LD101154 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1007 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Pool item]

[Text] Colombo, June 10 (TANJUG)--Negative features in world economic relations are not a cyclic phenomenon but primarily an expression of injustice, and the non-aligned and other developing countries must therefore intensify their efforts for the earliest possible establishment of the new international economic order, says the concluding document adopted at the ministerial session of the non-aligned Coordinating Bureau meeting in Colombo in the crucial provision of its economic section.

The document identifies this struggle as an integral part of the peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism, Zionism, racial discrimination, apartheid and all other forms of domination and exploitation.

The document denounces especially protectionism of the most developed countries and their unwillingness to enter into real negotiations on the economic order and the granting to developing countries of the aid agreed to. It sets forth the objectives the nonaligned will strive for in the third development decade. These include, above all, the earliest possible establishment of the new world economic order, strengthening of the spirit of cooperation and negotiation, implementation of the principle of universality of the development process and strengthening of cooperation among the developing countries with a view to achieving collective self-reliance.

The concluding document notes "a certain progress" made in implementing the action programme for economic cooperation adopted at the 1976 summit in Colombo. In connection with the peaceful uses of atomic energy, it points out, among other things, the need for consultations among the non-aligned countries for the purpose of taking common positions in this important field.

As far as telecommunications are concerned, the document welcomes the measures taken to improve communications among the nonaligned countries, especially the recommendation to drastically reduce the rates for the communication system used by the news agencies of non-aligned countries. It appraises this as an exceptionally important condition for more effective and comprehensive information among the non-aligned countries.

HAMEED ASSESSES OUTCOME OF NONALINED MEETING

BK101338 Hong Kong AFP in English 1328 GMT 10 Jun 79 BK

[Excerpt] Colombo, 10 Jun (AFP)--The nonaligned meeting which ended here today was the most critical and crucial conference in the movement's history, the conference chairman, A.C.S. Hameed, said. Mr Hameed, Sri Lanka's foreign minister, also denied suggestions that the ministerial meeting of the nonaligned Coordinating Bureau was a failure because it had not been able to resolve the controversial issues regarding Egypt and Kampuchea.

Addressing a press conference, Mr Hameed said while the movement had a smooth run during its first 15 years, the past two years had brought challenges from within.

The most significant outcome of the conference,he said, was that the members had come to realise that while maintaining the consensus formula in decision making, active consultations and negotiations were absolutely necessary to maintain the unity of the movement. He explained that if no understanding had been reached at informal consultations the conference might not have started at all as the controversial move to suspend Egypt and the question about which regime should represent Kampuchea would have flared up in the plenaries leading to a crisis. Mr Hameed said the movement was unlikely to abandon its policy of decision making by consensus. The alternative method of voting, he said, could lead to the identification of groups which the movement wanted to avoid.

He said proposals for institutional reforms like the appointment of vice-chairmen and enlarging the 25-member bureau were being considered by a study group and its recommendations would come before the Havana summit.